The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,777 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	Tuesday. 1886.
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st Aug.
L	ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th Friday
—	ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L	SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th "
M	BENGAL	45 0	8 0	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
—	GWALIOR	2783	500	R. Hazelwood	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3900	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2984	400	G. Scrivener	29th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 650	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Domcich	4,600	650	25th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800 450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th August 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of the GANESH CHUTURTHI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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AND
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld., would draw the attention of Military Men and sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of Gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

The following are always kept in stock:—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 120, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B. C F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225 cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns, Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence. Rebounding buck action, &c., &c. Price Rs. 300, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.
S-B. B-L. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Martini-Henry Action. Price Rs. 160, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES—
Single Barrel, Breech Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S ROYAL "IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 30, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc. Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 85, cash.
Oak Cases and Fitting Complete for Revolvers .....each Rs. 16.
Solid Leather Holder Sling and Pouch .....each " 11.

MUZZLE LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARRIES—
Single Barrel.....Rs. 30, cash.
Double .....Rs. 50, cash.

Ammunition of every kind,
(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAIRS, CAMP FURNITURE, &C.

FOR USE ON BOARDSHIP,
ON FIELD SERVICE,
IN CAMP,
IN THE HOUSE, GARDEN, OR VERANDAH, &c., &c.

	Rs.	a.
BEST BEECHWOOD OVERLAND CHAIRS, folding	8	0
Do. do. do. with arms	10	8
Do. do. do. do. and leg rests	12	0
HAMMOCK CHAIRS, Canvas back and seat, folding up quite flat ..... Rs. 3-8 to	5	0
Do. do. with arms	4	8
LOUNGE CHAIRS, carpet back and seat, with arms, folds up nearly flat	5	0
TREACHER'S EASY ARM CHAIRS, very comfortable, circular Canvas back, Cane seat, stout imitation Bamboo, legs and supports	13	0
TREACHER'S FOLDING BED AND CHAIR COMBINED, forms an easy chair with arms, with or without leg rests, or opens out to form a Couch or Bed, strong wooden legs and supports, stout Canvas seat, &c.	22	8
TREACHER'S CAMP TABLE, with round top, folding up quite flat	6	8
Do. do. extra stout square top, folding up quite flat	14	0
PARAGON CAMP CHAIRS, stout Canvas back, very comfortable light and strong folding up in the compass of a walking stick .....Rs. 7-8 and	9	8
PARAGON CAMP TABLE. Rolls up into a small compass, strongly made and light...	18	0
PARAGON WASH-STAND AND BASIN, folds up like the Chairs	8	0
PARAGON BEDSTEAD. Size open 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., closed 30 in. by 8 in. by 7 in. Very light and strong. Weight 24 lbs.....	28	8
GOVERNMENT REGULATION BED. For Field Service. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 30 in. wide, Waterproof Sheet and Cork Mattress combined. Rolls up into a small bundle. Weight 91 lbs.	25	0
THE "TOLEDO" FOLDING BED, stout Canvass Mattress, with Spring Canvas Pillow, rolls up close. Weight 14 to 15 lbs..... &c. &c.	18	0
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.....Rs. 4-8 to 13 each.		
INDIA RUBBER TRAVELLING BATHS.....Rs. 15 to 25 each.		
INDIA RUBBER BASINS.....Rs. 4-8 to 6 each.		
CANVAS KIT BAGS.....Rs. 32 to 40.		
OFFICERS' VALISE. Solid Leather, circular form.....Rs. 90.		
WATER BOTTLES. E. I and Silver's Patent.....Rs. 4-8 to 8 each.		

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, &c.

A large stock and every requisite for Field Service, Travelling, Shikaring, &c.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
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MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

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Illustrated price-lists free on application.

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PIANOS! PIANOS!
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
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FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
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SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD,
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AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
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AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price	Rs. 8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
	Rs. 34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
	Rs. 14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
	Rs. 23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	60 by 50	11-8
	72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	60 by 50	10-8
	72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THICK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold,	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	" 36	"	25	"	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	" 40	"	25	"	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	" 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6	Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
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ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

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Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

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Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do.	" 36 0	" 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 32 0	" 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	" 27 8	" 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	" 25 8	" 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			" 22 8	" 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do.	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied, ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. GAIETY THEATRE. R.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.
An unparalleled instance of popularity.
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
The Donators of footlight Amusement.
One continuous round of merriment and delight.
[A VERITABLE SUCCESS OF ENTHUSIASM.
REMEMBER.—The early ticket catcheth the seat as the crush is greater than ever.

TIME TABLE.

9 Sharp The Fun begins.
9-15 Smiles.
9-20 Laughter.
9-30 Uncontrollable Laughter.
9-50 Interval for Recovery.
10-10 More Laughter.
10-30 Plot Developing.
10-35 Shrieks.
10-36 Howls.
10-40 Convulsions.
10-50 Konfooshon.
11-0 Konfooshon Confounded.
11-5 Hysterics.
11-15 Sides Aching.
And home for recovery.

As the magnet is to the needle, so are HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY to the public, the great attracting power.

Our new Programme received with Whirlwinds of Laughter from beginning to end, which will be repeated to-night for the last time.

☞ NOTE OUR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold four.....Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit..... ,, 1
Back Seats ..... Annas 8.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOONDY and Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11 p.m.
T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.—ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS TO QUARRY a part of Gorupdeo Hill will be received till noon of 10th September, 1886.
Plan, Specification, and General conditions may be seen at his office, Elphinstone Circle.
GEORGE E. ORMISTON, Engineer.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON 1st September next, a COMBINED POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be OPENED at Malabar Hill, in the new building near the Reservoir.
2. The hours for Telegraph business will be, on week days from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on SUNDAYS, CHRISTMAS DAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, GOOD FRIDAY, and the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY from 7 to 9 a.m., and from 4 to 9 p.m.
3. The Post Office near Gowalia Tank will remain on and will be designated the Tardeo Post Office, to be removed to Tardeo itself later.
C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster.
General Post Office, Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.
GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.
Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery nourishing fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.
Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GLASSES!
GLASSES!!
GLASSES!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES,
TELESCOPES.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
THE LARGEST SELECTION IN BOMBAY.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GABORIAU AND DU BOISGOBEY SENSATIONAL NOVELS.
☞ The Favourite Reading of Prince Bismarck.
Price anas. 10 per Vol. Net Cash.
GABORIAU'S—
In Peril of his Life.
Dossier, No. 113.
Intrigues of a Poisoner.
Gilded Clique.
Lecoq the Detective, 2 vols.
Lerouge Case.
Little Old Man at Batignolles.
Mystery of Orcival.
Count's Millions, 2 vols.
Other People's Money.
DU BOISGOBEY'S—
Bertha's Secret.
Golden Pig, 2 vols.
Fight for a Fortune.
Old Age of Lecoq the Detective and an Omnibus Mystery, 2 vols.
Day of Reckoning, 2 vols.
Matapan Affair.
Who Died Last.
Pretty Babiole.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into English.
His Masterpiece, Rs. 3-12.
Therese Raquin, Rs. 3-4.

Joys of Life	Rs. 1-12
Her Two Husbands	Rs. 1-12 and 2-8
In the Whirlpool	Rs. 1-12
Nana	Rs. 1-12
Claude's Confession	Rs. 1-12 and 2-8
Magdalen Ferat	Rs. 1-12 and 2-8
Therese Raquin	Rs. 1-12
Clorinda	Rs. 2-8
La Belle Lisa	Rs. 1-12 and 2-8
L'Assommoir	Rs. 1-12
Helene	Rs. 2-8
Albine	Rs. 2-8
Piping Hot	Rs. 2-8

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

Ladies' Paradise	Rs. 3-12
Rush for the Spoil	Rs. 3-12
The Assommoir	Rs. 3-12 and 4-12
Germinal	Rs. 3-12
Piping Hot	Rs. 3-12 and 4-12
Therese Raquin	Rs. 3-12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ON the 1st proximo, the MALABAR HILL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be CLOSED and RE-OPENED the same day as a COMBINED POSTAL and TELEGRAPH OFFICE in the new building near the Lady's Gymkhana.
S. HUTCHINSON,
Officiating Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September and until further notice, the price of ICE will be REDUCED to quarter anna a pound for retail quantities and 2 pies a pound for quantities of 80 pounds and upwards.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 30th Aug. 1886.

THE BHOLANATH SARABHAI MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEMORIAL FUND in honor of the late RAO BAHADUR BHOLANATH SARABHAI having been started in Ahmedabad, friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman desirous of subscribing to the same are requested to intimate and forward their subscriptions to RAO SAHEB MAHIPATRAM, Principal of the Training College at Ahmedabad, or to Mr. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, at 41, Cowasji Patel Tank Street, Bombay.
RANCHODLAL CHOTALAL,
MANIBHAI JASBHAI,
MOTILAL LALBHAI,
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI,
MAHIPATRAM RAPRAM,
LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR TRUVADI,
Ahmedabad, 29th August, 1886.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1886, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on that day.
Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 4th, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1886, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st August, 1886.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees fifteen per each share of Rs. 625 and Rupees three per each new share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1886, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1886.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to 9th September next, both days inclusive.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three, Rs. 28 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock. Two new excellent Billiard Tables, put up for the lovers of the good game. No two tables like them in whole of Bombay.

BOARD and LODGING at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock. Lofty and Ventilated Rooms for family and single gentlemen. Terms, Rs. 3 per diem. Separate arrangements by the month.

PIANO STOOLS with revolving screw from Rs. 8-8. Hammock Chairs, Rs. 3-14. English folding Chairs from annas 14. Wall Brackets very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS! !—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, AUSTEWARD &Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

PERAMBULATORS.—Single and double—with Bicycle Wheel, Rubber Tyres and Patent Hood. H. A. Geyer and Co.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SWEDE GLOVES, all shade of Tan at Rs. 1-4, unprecedented opportunity for Ladies.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Bandora Hill, FURNISHED BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

SETS of WATCHMAKING TOOLS, complete in cases, each at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co. Limited, Watch Manufacturers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kindergarten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ajkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

MILD (rolled) Breakfast BACON, Cooked Ham, Gruyere and Double Gloster Cheese, EXTRA TOAST Biscuits in 1lb. and 5lb. tins—PEARSE,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES, HAND-PRESSES, PORTABLE ENGINE WITH BOILER, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and *In Re* Esoofalli Adamjee Hora, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., at No. 389, Don Tankee (Duncan Road), consisting of large lithographic machines, hand presses, ink grinding machine, lithographic stones, Koran books, negative Koran, portable (4 h.p.) verticle engine with boiler, shafting, pullies, table, chairs, work bench, mehta boxes, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1886.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India
Meadow Street, Fort.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
PERAMBULATORS.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each,
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
Samples free on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Joust & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvee	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 59 0
Dry Elite Cheix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldsick, extra	44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PASETMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,,	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALABESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Qts.
Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	,, 12 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Lt Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lalitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dossandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars } Span	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24 0
,, ,, **	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	,, ...
Finest do	,, 20 0	,, ...

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 29, Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ... ,, 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do. ,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues ,, ½ lbs.	0 5

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail, evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Polo, Esplanade, 5 p.m.
Tanjore Musicians, Alfred Theatre, opposite Bori Bunder Station, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Persian Gulf ; Ravenna (s), London ; and L. Landsdowne (s), Glasgow.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th August 1886 was 44,519 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,167.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchborva, Manilla, Persia, and Raffaele Rubattino entered and the s.s. Kashgar. left the dock on Sunday. The s.s. Lords Lansdowne entered it yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be :—Black and Yellow : Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Street *vs.* White : Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Baker, Mr. Ker, Mr. Macrae and Mr. Saville. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the coroner, at Memonwara Road, on the body of Moolji Canji, aged 16 years, a servant to a milk-seller. On Sunday, while bathing in a well situated at the back of his master's shop, about sixteen feet deep, he was accidentally drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mahomed Bux, a day labourer employed on board the s. s. Persia, lying in the Prince's Dock, while at work on board that vessel yesterday forenoon, a bale of piece goods accidentally fell off a sling upon his back, whereby he sustained severe internal injuries, causing complete paralysis of the lower part of the body. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mudajee Rama, aged 6 years. Deceased, on the 22nd instant, sustained a severe injury to his head, while playing in the compound of a house at Altamont, by falling down a steep place. On the 26th instant tetanus followed the wound, and he was removed to the hospital, where he subsequently died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	Pantomime — Coote.
Overture	Tutti in Maschera. Pedrotti.
Valse	La Gitana — Bucalossi.
Grand Selection	Musical Bouquet. Gossner.
Valse	Ambassdors — Klein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.—Joosa Abdool Rahim and Mariam, woman, were yesterday brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in their possession 27 counterfeit rupees, and materials and instruments for the manufacture of the same, and also with uttering the said coins, knowing the same to be counterfeit. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the two accused, and sentenced accused No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to nine months' similar imprisonment.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR BHOLANATH SARABHAI MEMORIAL FUND.

THE friends of the late Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai have, as will appear from an advertisement in another part of our paper, started a Memorial Fund at Ahmedabad. The following sums have already been subscribed :—

	Rs.
H. H. Takhtsingji, Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur	1,500
H. H. the Rao of Kutch	1,000
Vithuldas Samuldas, Esq., Dewan of Bhownuggur	500
Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.	500
Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai	425
Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai	250
Rao Bahadur Haridas Viharidas, Dewan of Joonaghad	200
Rao Saheb Maipatram Rupram	100
Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar.	100
Mansukhram Surajram, Esq.	101
J. W. Walkar, Esq.	100
Narasinhprasad Hariprasad, Esq.	100
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.	50
Chotalal Sevakram, Esq.	50
Chotalal Mathuradas Buxi, Esq.	50
Ranchodbhai Uderam, Esq.	30
Mohanlal Manilal, Esq.	25
Chunilal Govindram, Esq.	25
Total	5,106

PROCESS FOR SERVING SUMMONSES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskar, Fourth Judge, Nathabhai Gordhundas and another sought to recover from Bai Sooki, the widow and legal representative of her late husband, Guru Moolchund, the sum of Rs. 265-4-0, being the balance of an account for moneys lent and goods sold by the plaintiffs to the deceased in Bombay. Mr. Munmohun appeared for the plaintiffs ; the defendant did not appear, though the summons had been sent by registered post to her address in Ashta, a town in the territories of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, where the defendant resided. Before filing this suit the plaintiffs had obtained leave of the Court to institute the suit in this Court on the ground that the defendant resided beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It appeared that the summons and also a notice to produce documents had been sent to the defendant's address by registered post, and acknowledgments of the receipt thereof on behalf of the defendant had been returned to the Court by the Post Office. At the hearing his Honour thought that this was not sufficient service, and directed personal service to be made on the defendant. Mr. Munmohun contended that the result of his Honour's order for personal service would practically shut out the plaintiff's from getting their decree, as they had no friends at Ashta to point out the defendant. As Ashta was out of British India he would take his stand upon section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code, by which the Legislature has not only authorized, but by the use of the word "shall" has imperatively directed the sending of a summons by registered post upon a defendant residing out of British India, and this course had been followed by his clients, and as there were acknowledgments of the receipt of the summons, he submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree instead of being referred to another and more costly mode of service. Mr. Munmohun argued that no doubt where there was a Political Agent for any territory the Court may, under section 90 of the Code, send the summons to such officer for service through him, but where there was postal communication the proper mode was the one pointed out in section 89 and not section 90, and political agents had, moreover, declined to serve summonses sent to them. His Honour said he would presume that Ashta was in British India, and held the service of the summons bad. Mr. Munmohun replied that the Court had probably a record to show what places were in British India, and, if necessary, the records of the Secretariat might be sent for. His Honour, however, held the service insufficient, and ordered an *alias* summons to be sent through the Political Agent.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA VS. THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE claims made by the plaintiff in this case was for Rs. 2,835, being the balance due to him on a certain account. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendants.

Prior to October 1885, plaintiff was the general manager of the company for about two years, during which time he spent on account of the defendants large sums of money in the purchase of machinery, stores, and payment of wages. In November 1885, he resigned his appointment, and from an account in defendants' books, Rs. 2,835 were found due to him.

Defendants denied that they were indebted to plaintiff, or that he had spent any moneys on their account. Taking advantage of his position as general manager, he had improperly opened an account in his own name in the defendants' books, and made fictitious entries therein, for which there were no vouchers. Several sums entered in the accounts had not been paid, but had been appropriated by the plaintiff to his own use. Plaintiff had by an agreement given up all claim to salary, and yet he had drawn in respect thereof about Rs. 2,200 in all. In 1885, plaintiff's present claim was settled by transfer to Nathoo Lalljee and Company, who were the agents of the defendants.

Evidence as to details of the case, which are of no general interest, was proceeded with.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE BY A BOMBAY BARRISTER.

AT the High Court yesterday, a plaint was presented to Mr. Justice Scott in the case of Shereenbai, daughter of Rustomjee Oomrigur, deceased, against Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, a member of the Bombay Bar, which his Lordship accepted as a long cause. The plaintiff's claim is that the defendant may be decreed to pay to her a sum of Rs. 20,000 as damages for a breach of the contract of marriage with her by the defendant ; that he may be decreed to pay to her the sums of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 500, together with interest, and the costs of this suit.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff was betrothed to the defendant on the 21st March 1882, according to the rites and customs of the Parsee community, and the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff. She was then of the age of 21 years. In April 1882, the defendant went to England to study for and be called to the Bar, and remained there till the month of March 1885. At the request of the defendant, the plaintiff's mother lent him shortly before his departure the sum of Rs. 3,000 out of the plaintiff's moneys in order to enable him to pay his expenses, and thereafter from time to time sent to the defendant in England other sums of money amounting in all to the sum of Rs. 500 out of the plaintiff's moneys. The defendant sent numerous letters while in Bombay and from England to the plaintiff. After his return to Bombay, the plaintiff and defendant still continued to be engaged to one another. The defendant had within the last two months become betrothed to another lady, who is, as the plaintiff believed, possessed of or entitled to the sum of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 ; and the defendant had now refused to marry the plaintiff though she had always been ready and willing to marry him.

From letters annexed to the plaint, it appears that, on the 1st April 1882, before leaving Bombay, the defendant wrote to plaintiff :—

"My dear Shereen,—There is a word or two for you while parting. You will trust me as you have trusted so long, and I will not fail you. Forgive me, dear, all the pain I may have caused you during these years of suspense. It was not of my doing, however, and if you think you will be happy in the choice you have made, I am content. For all the willing help you gave me in this affair of mine, words cannot express the obligation I am under to you and yours. God forbid I should continue a debtor all my life, but while there is life there is hope ; and my hope is to repay you tenfold all the help, the greater, because so prompt, I have received from your family by my constancy and devotion. I need hardly say any more. Content and satisfied with your love, I leave these shores for three years, and will be coming back to claim you as my own.—Yours, J."

The following letter is written from 105, Leadenhall Street, London, 30th June, 1882 :—

"My dear Shereen,—I am perfectly sure you will not try to break your promise. It was not given to me in a hurry and in a moment of fright. It was not extracted from you. You gave it willingly after days of persuasion and coaxing. I never forced you to promise such a thing. I entreated you to promise that with two more things. Can you be so hard-hearted as to break your promise in a matter not very important after all ? . . . . No, Shereen, you are not so bad as you wish me to believe. . . . . I will not say any more. . . . . If you will not gratify my wish, there is no help for it. I do not care about any girl, white or rich. If I had cared for white skin or a rich dowry, there was no end to my choice. Whether I will ever have cause to repent of my choice lies with you. It is in your power to make my life very happy or to make it a curse.—Ever yours, J."

The following letter is written from Riverside, Montlake, London, 18th December 1884 ;—

"My ever dear Shereen,—Hitherto the difficulties have been mine alone, but now they will be ours jointly, and they will begin even before we can be together . . . . I ask for your loyal help, generous sympathy, for concessions even where it may be hard for you to concede, for lenient judging. Your love and trustfulness I am certain of.—Ever yours, J."

The following letter was written on the 3rd October 1885, after defendant's return to Bombay :—

"My dear Shereen,—Perhaps you don't know how painful it is to disappoint you. If any thing could add to my pain, they are your piteous appeals. I have fought for more than a year to set things right. They have all gone not as I wished ; and I must confess my defeat. I cannot ask you to think no more of me. Think of me as you will, you cannot think worse of me than I do of myself.—Yours, J."

The following letter was written last month :—

"My dear Shereen,—Events have moved too fast for me. To see you now is of no good. You must consider this my last letter, and all at an end between us. To write at length is painful. I would much rather have been dead than have brought this misery on you. I have been entirely helpless. May God forgive me the great wrong I have done you, however unintentionally. —Yours, J."

The following letter was written on the 16th July 1886 to the plaintiff's sister :—

"My dear Mary,—I repeat, I wish I was dead before I had inflicted such misery on Shereen. I see I must write my own shame. It is too late. She could not be mine, because I am already made another's. Tell her of it as gently as you can. I dare not now write to her. How I wish to see her for the last time and read in her eyes, not forgiveness, for that could never be, but some pity for one whom a cruel fate made the instrument of blighting her life. I have no heart or courage to answer all letters. I write to you, hoping you too may find in your heart some mercy for one who signs himself, perhaps for the last time,—Your brother, J."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Motion.

333-86—Nanu and H—Perozbai and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another—Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

483-85—Tobin and R—Mahomed Jaffer Cassumbhoy and others vs Ahmed Currimbhoy and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

351-84—Tyabji and D—Haji Oomer Khumissa and others vs Memon Tyab Arbi.

270-86—Bomonji and H—Ramji Heerji Savut Desai vs Bapooji Hariba Kamley and others.

309-86—Hore, C. and B—Chunderbhan Heeralal vs Goolabchund Navulram.

310-86—M M Munshi—Munjee Nursee vs Venayek Sadanund—A F Turner.

316-86—Khunderao M—Custoorchund Abeerchund vs Gopikison Heeralal and another.

320-86—T H Pearse—Rahimtoola Sajun vs Rahimtoola Veerji.

324-86—Jefferson B and D—Cassibai vs Thacker Madhowji Damji.

Long Causes.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little S, F and N.

250-86—Little, S, F and N—Nuthoo Lallji vs Rustomji Framji Wadia and others—Bomonji and H, and Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to minutes of Decree.

75-85—Thakurdas D and C—Carimji Allibhoy vs Allibhoy Hassanally—Pestonjee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

169-85—Payne, G and S—Hanifabai vs Hafizabai and others—J C Cama.—Part heard.

216-85—Balkrishna and B—Loombajee Pandoojee and others vs Mohanajee Janoojee and another—M H Khan.

203-85—Tyabji and D.—Kasibai vs. Narrotumdas Goobердas and others—Macfarlane and E.—In person.

210-85—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and another vs Haji Abdool Valud Oosman and others—Payne, G and S.

136-84—Nanu and H—Singhji Raisu vs Nowroji Burjorji—Macfarlane and E.

199-85—M M Munshi—Withul Tukaram Vuradhi vs Govind Gungadhur Ranade—Bicknell and K.

401-84—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum and others vs Mohsen and others—Winter and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 29.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·702
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, NW, WNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	329
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	9·73
Do. year	89·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 30th Aug.	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

LAND TAKEN UP FOR THE NEW BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the matter of the amount of compensation to be awarded to Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter, Meherbai, for their land taken up for the construction of the new Byculla Overbridge was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for Perozbai and Meherbai ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

On the 16th inst., a rule *nisi* was granted by his Lordship, in connection with a suit filed by the ladies against the Collector of Bombay, restraining the defendant from proceeding with the reference now pending before the Court, or taking any steps to acquire from the plaintiffs 765 square yards of their land instead of the whole of the property. The further hearing of the rule came on yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay, being examined by Mr. Latham, said that on the 30th January he gave notice that 196 square yards of the plaintiffs' land was required. The plaintiffs' claim in this suit was to have the whole of what she described as her house to be taken up by him. He first heard on the morning of the 4th June that the plaintiffs had made this claim. On that day, witness received a letter from Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee conveying that notice.

Before you had received that letter, had you any notice, orally or otherwise, that Perozbai desired the whole of the land to be taken up ?

None whatever. Witness had been to the plaintiffs' house on the 4th of February, when nothing was said to him by them with respect to this claim. On the 22nd May, he came to an arrangement with Mr. Gostling, civil engineer, but on that same day he received a letter from Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee repudiating Mr. Gostling's authority. On the 4th June he received another letter from the firm of solicitors asking that the whole of the land should be taken up. On receiving that letter, he went to take legal advice. At that time, it would have been impossible to alter the position of the road so as to avoid the plaintiffs' land. If the claim had been made on the 4th March, he would have asked the engineers to make alterations in the approaches to the bridge, so as to avoid the plaintiffs' land. On the 13th June, Mr. Grant, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Elvin, visited the premises, and saw there members of the plaintiffs' family and Premchund Roychund. On that occasion, witness had a conversation about the present claim with the old lady. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had applied to the witness, on the plaintiffs' behalf, to take up the whole of the premises. He had repudiated the claim ever since it had been made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I fixed the dates of my visit to the plaintiffs' premises from the letters which had passed between us, and in some cases I have to depend upon my unaided recollection. My conversation with the plaintiffs was in English. The old lady does not know English. She knows only Gujerati. I do not think the whole of what the old lady spoke on that occasion was interpreted, but some of it was.

In further cross-examination, witness admitted that the conversation between him and Mr. Gostling was not an agreement binding upon the plaintiff. If the old lady had confirmed it, witness would have thought it fair and agreed to it. She never said at the interview in question that she wanted him to take up the whole of the property. Witness did not hear her say so in Gujerati. He could not give the Gujerati words for "I want you to take up the whole of my property."

Mr. Inverarity : Have you a great deal to do as Collector of Bombay, or are you one of those gentlemen who have nothing to do ? (A laugh.)

Witness : I have much to do.

Mr. Inverarity : Otherwise your post will be a subject of enquiry by the Finance Committee. (Laughter.)

Witness said he had great many interviews daily with all sorts of people about lands and houses in Bombay. He frequently discussed questions with several landowners and others. He dismissed all these matters from his mind as soon as he had done with them. All the lands taken up in Bombay under the Land Acquisition Act were taken up through him.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham : Witness was quite sure that Perozbai never asked him to take up the whole of her property. Nobody on her behalf asked him to do so before he received the letter of 3rd June.

Corroborative evidence was called ; and the Court adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BAR AND THE PUBLIC.

THE *Mahratta* says ;—The Bombay Bar Committee have adopted a clever report in answer to the charges preferred against them by the Chamber of Commerce and the Local Government. The Committee is of opinion that the rules for the employment of counsels and those fixing the rates of fees are in no way prejudicial to the interests of suitors or Junior members of the Bar. The rules, say these lawyers, are so old and have been so long acquiesced in that they may be said, in their language, to have acquired a sort of prescriptive right to continue to exist as they are. This is right legal no doubt, but coming to facts there is, we believe, very little doubt that the costs at the Original Side are excessive and that sooner or later some measure will have to be adopted to render justice cheaper and place it more within men's reach in our presidency towns. The Bar and the Bench are both interested parties, and their opinion must, consequently, be accepted with caution. The true party to be consulted in these matters is the public, their verdict on the point is almost unanimous. The Bar Committee of course, plead their cause better, but their representations must be duly discounted before they are taken in evidence. It is a pity that those whom the Courts are created cannot form themselves into so close a party as the gentlemen of the Bar. If they do the Bar would soon cease to talk of the free choice left to the suitor in reference to the employment of counsel and so on. But in the fact that they cannot do so lies the sanction for the Bar Rules, which really leave so little free choice to the suitors. The antiquity of these rules is no argument in their favour, and the practice in the Original Courts in the mofussil and on the Appellate Side of the High Court fully substantiates the charges against the Bar brought by the Chamber of Commerce and Government. We hope, therefore, that Government would seriously consider the whole question of this costly machinery of the Original Side and make such reforms as would place justice within easy reach of of the public. The whole correspondence on the subject has been just published, and we shall return to the subject again.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 14th to the 20th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 268 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 325 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 310. The deaths are thus classified, viz. : 2 from measles, 50 from fever, 49 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, and 259 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·4 per 1,000 per annum.

AN INTERESTING FAMILY HISTORY.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris calls attention to the death a few days since, at the age of 79, of the venerable Dowager Princess de Lucinge, who was half English, half blood-royal of France. The Princess, in fact, was a daughter of the Duc de Berri, who while an exile in England married Miss Amy Brown, of Maidstone. This marriage was afterwards annulled by the Pope, with this curious proviso, that the Duke's two daughters should be considered legitimate. Upon this Louis XVIII. created the elder Comtesse d'Issoudun and the younger Comtesse de Vierzon. As for the Duchesse de Berri, she subsided into Mdme. Brown, and died in France on the 7th of May, 1876, 93 years of age. Strange to say, the certificate of her death sets forth that she was the daughter of Joseph Brown and Mary Anne Deacon and widow of Charles Ferdinand, Charles Ferdinand being the christian name of the Duc de Berri. That Pius VII. should have annulled the marriage of the Duc de Berri with Miss Amy Brown created some astonishment at the time, as he had obstinately refused to annul the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Betsy Patterson, declaring that nothing would induce him to commit "so terrible a crime before the tribunal of the Almighty." And both marriages were celebrated under identical conditions, or nearly so. Both the Duc de Berri and Jerome were married to Protestants in countries where the canon laws of the council of Trent had never been promulgated, and were not in vigour. The Pope, therefore, had no right to annul either marriage. It may be added that under Napoleon a law of divorce was passed, and one of the first acts of Louis XVIII. on ascending the throne was to abolish that law, and to render marriage indissoluble. When the Duc de Berri was stabbed by Lorvel he sent for his two daughters, and before expiring presented them to his second wife, the mother of the Comte de Chambord. The Comtesse de Vierzon afterwards married the General de Charette, while her sister, the Comtesse d'Issoudun married the Prince de Faucigny-Lucinge in 1823.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the Overland mails of the 13th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley.	Sergt. Mawhad.
Mr. Thos. Banks.	Miss Traiche.
Rev. J. M. Walker.	Mr. T. Thompson.
Mr. R. Reenes.	Mr. J. Duckworth.
Lieut. L. Crosier.	Mr. G. S. Hickling.
Sergt. A. J. Murray.	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davey.
Mr. J. J. Lenehan.	Mr. A. Leslie.
Col.-Sergt. W. L. Harwood.	

FROM VENICE.

H. H. The Rajah of Marsinhgarh.	Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. Mahomed Boota.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Browne.	Mr. J. Connell.
Mr. C. E. Gorment.	Mr. E. Gibson.
Dr. F. F. Pedley.	Mr. H. Kay.
Mr. S. Moore.	Mr. G. C. R. Leeson.
Mr. R. Steele.	Mr. W. Franks.
Col. J. Hornby.	Mr. F. M. Langhlin.

FROM ADEN.

Major Hill.	Lieut. Kennedy, R. A.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of Wales on Friday last presented new colours to the 2d Battalion East Kent Regiment (the Buffs) at Shorncliffe.

The King of Portugal arrived at Osborne on Friday morning last, and was received by the Queen and the Royal Family. The King came up to London on Saturday and left for Copenhagen on Tuesday.

Earl Sydney and the officers of the Royal Household under the late Government had audiences of the Queen on Friday last, and delivered up their insignia of office, which were subsequently handed by Her Majesty to their successors.

In the House of Lords on Friday last, the Queen's approval of the selection of Mr. A. Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons was signified by Commission.

In the House of Commons a Royal Commission authorized the issue of new writs in cases where members had accepted office in the new Government. A larger number of members were sworn, and the House has since adjourned until Thursday next.

Mr. Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary, whose re-election was opposed by Mr. Alderman Cook, was on Wednesday returned, the nomination of Mr. Cook being withdrawn.

The re-election of Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, in the Tower Hamlets, is opposed by Mr. Eve, a former Liberal candidate.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday in honour of Her Majesty's Ministers, at which the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, and several other members of the Cabinet were present.

A deputation of the Imperial Federation League had an interview with Lord Salisbury on Wednesday, to urge a conference on the means of promoting a closer union between the mother country and the colonies. The Premier promised to bring the subject under the notice of the Cabinet.

The Hon. Robert Bourke has accepted the appointment of Governor of Madras, in succession to Mr. Grant Duff.

At a meeting of clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church in Edinburgh on Friday last, the Rev. Dr. Dowden was elected Bishop of the diocese.

At Canterbury, on Saturday, the Kentish cricketers defeated Yorkshire by six wickets, and Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and 122 runs. The matches between the Australian and Gloucestershire and Notts and Lancashire were drawn unfinished. On Wednesday the match between Notts and Yorkshire was drawn unfinished. Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 87 runs, Sussex beat Lancashire by four wickets, and Derbyshire defeated Essex by an innings and 78 runs.

The Rev. A. Gaughran was on Tuesday consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Priene and Vicar Apostolic of the Orange Free State. The service was conducted in the Church of the English Martyrs, Tower-hill, by Cardinal Manning.

A Pole named Czernachowski was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on Monday to seven years' penal servitude for having in his possession blocks for the printing of forged Russian bank notes.

A lady fell from a carriage on the Great Western Railway, near Culham, on Monday, and was killed.

A fire broke out on Monday night in a bootshop in the Whitechapel-road, and a woman was burnt to death.

The decree *nisi* for a divorce obtained by Mr. Crawford was on Friday made absolute.

A steam launch of H.M.S. Vernon ran into the yacht Waterwitch at Cowes on Friday last, and a gentleman named Sykes was knocked overboard and was drowned.

A boat was upset on Saturday at Battersea-bridge by the swell from a passing steamboat, and the rower was drowned.

Two boys at Liverpool having found two guns in a cupboard pointed them at each other. One proved to be loaded, and went off, killing one of the lads.

Six crofters at Tiree, accused of being concerned in the forcible resistance offered to the sheriff's officers, have been arrested.

Mary Ann Britland, convicted of poisoning a woman at Ashton, was executed at Manchester on Monday. She had confessed her guilt and admitted that she had also poisoned her husband and daughter.

Belfast continues in a very disturbed condition. There are daily conflicts between Roman Catholic and Protestant mobs, which have necessitated the active employment of large numbers of police and military. Several additional deaths have occurred, and many persons have been injured. Additional troops have been sent to the town, and the commanders of the military have been appointed magistrates. On Tuesday Belfast and Londonderry were proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act.

OBITUARY.—J. Vans Agnew, late Bea. C.S.; Capt. J. Hind, Ben, Ret. ; Col. A. H. M. Chesney, Mad. Ret. ; Inspg. Vet.-Surg. R. H. U. Holloway, Mad, Ret. ; Capt. M. B. Worsley, H.M.'s late I.N. ; Sir Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., LL.D. ; Maj.-Gen. Alfred G. Huyshe, C.B. ; Dr. R. J. Mann, E.R.C.S. ; the Ven. Archdeacon Birch ; Mr. C. T. W. Parry, J.P. ; Mr. George Busk.

THE Emperors of Germany and Austria have met at Gastein, and have had several interviews. Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky accompanied their respective Sovereigns.

The Russian Press accuses Great Britain of inciting China to maintain a hostile attitude towards Russia, and the occupation of Port Hamilton by Great Britain must, it is insisted, be met by a Russian occupation of Port Lazareff.

Several Russian war-ships are engaged in surveys on the coast of Corea.

The second ballots at the Communal elections in France have resulted in a net gain of eight seats to the Conservatives.

It is announced at Madrid that the Government will fix the 15th inst. as the date at which British goods will be admitted at the reduced duties under the new Convention.

Renewed reports come from Bulgaria of active intrigues carried on by Russian agents against Prince Alexander and his Government. A great meeting of citizens was recently held in Sofia to condemn violent articles against the Prince published in the Opposition papers.

The cholera continues to be very fatal at Barletta, on the Adriatic coast. At Vicenza, Bologna, and Ravenna also there are daily several deaths. Nearly 15,000 persons have left Trieste to escape from the epidemic.

The Pope has replied to the Note of the French Government that the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at Pekin in no way interferes with French interests in China, but will rather tend to promote them.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Alexandria on Monday. The Khedive and Sir H. D. Wolff have given dinners and a ball in honour of the Duke.

The condition of the cotton crop in Egypt has improved, and is now not much below the normal standard at this date.

The insurgents in Burmah continue to be defiant and the country is still in a very disturbed condition. Considerable reinforcements are to be sent from India, in order that the country may be restored to order during the cold season.

The excitement on the Mexico-Texan border continues unabated. Mr. Cutting, the American editor, is still in custody, but the two Governments are in negotiation, and there is a general belief that the matter will be amicably arranged.

The Collector of Customs at New York has resigned at the President's request, his administration of the office not being deemed satisfactory. The Grand Jury of New York have indicted two other officials for malfeasance and corruption.

Extensive forest fires are raging in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and several villages have been destroyed.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, is on his way to England, in order, it is believed, to consult with the Home Government on the Fisheries question.

The Badakshan mission, under Colonel Woodthorpe, is returning to Cashmere.

The Government proposal to levy a duty of 20 per cent. on woollen imports from Great Britain, instead of 25 per cent. as demanded by the Opposition, has been carried in the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne.

THE NEW GUINEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

RECENTLY at Cooktown, Mr. Forbes, the eminent explorer, deivered a lecture setting forth the results of his explorations last season in New Guinea, whither he had proceeded in consequence of his researches among the hills of Timor leading him to determine upon investigating the peculiarities of the towering mountains of New Guinea, espicially the Owen Stanley Range. His eagerness to explore them was heightened still more on hearing Professor Huxley observe that one can scarcely venture to predict what strange and interesting forms of life may be discovered on the central mountains of New Guinea. He started on this expedition from London in April 1885 with the intention of engaging carriers and hunters in the Malayan Archipelago and then proceeding to some elevated spot in the interior of New Guinea to acclimatise himself and party, learn the language, and get on a friendly footing with the natives before ascending the Owen Stanley Mountains. With reference to Messrs. Lawes and Chalmers, the missionaries stationed there, Mr. Forbes, in the face of the unfair, bitter, and uncalled for hostility with which these two gentleman have been assailed by certain portion of the Newspaper Press, bears emphatic testimony to the work of civilisation unapproached, in kind or in extent by any other traveller or explorer in New Guinea, than has been done by them ; to the nobly unselfish spirit—all statements to the contrary notwithstanding—in which they continue to work ; to their own and their teachers' ever ready and liberal aid rendered when in their power to every white man who has visited the shores where they dwell, to some even whose actions have alienated from them the sympathies of all other men. There is every prospect, however, of their work being at some time acknowledged in something like the noble spirit in which it has been carried on. Profiting by their long experience, Mr. Forbes decided upon pitching his winter quarters at Sogere, three days march from the coast, where he stayed from October 1885 to May 1886, prosecuting scientific research in every way. The objects he had in view in undertaking the exploration of the Owen Stanley Range were mainly geographical survey and the clearing up of certain problems of great scientific interest as regards the distribution of vegetable, animal, and human life. The track from Port Moresby to Sogere passes over a wide plain flooded during the wet season, and then over river and broken country leading up to the sawlike ridges of the central range. After making every preparation on arrival at Sogere to cope with his greatest enemy, the wet season, Mr. Forbes took effective measures to preserve the good health of his party, and carry on meteorological observations regularly. Collecting of birds and other specimens of the animal kingdom was actively put through. Botanical research was also unwearedly prosecuted under great difficulty, from the moistness of the climate necessitating constant use of artificial heat to the varied specimens secured to the number of one thousand. In the forests examined, nutmegs of many kinds abounded as well as cinnamon trees and fine grained laurels highly suitable for cabinet making. The famous Massoi bark which yields a large income to traders frequenting MacIver inlet seems inexhaustible. From it, when dissolved in spirits, a delightful bitter can be obtained which may yet rival some of the long established stomachics. The soil as described is exceedingly fertile at Sogere, but the mountainous nature of the country bars it from becoming profitable to white planters to start growing produce. Creditable work was done by Mr. Forbes in surveying and delineating the natural features of the country in spite of hindrances arising from jungle, precipices, and wet weather. In November at the invitation of the late Sir Peter Scratchley, the High Commissioner, he undertook a voyage in a steamer along the unexplored N. E. Coast of the protectorate on the other side of Owen Stanley Range. The natives met with there proved rather shy from never having before met with white men but soon became friendly and helpful in every way. The country scene turned out to be more promising than that on the South Coast from its strength away in gentler slopes towards the central range. The natives were quite ignorant of the use of knives, rejected tobacco, but eagerly accepted beads, calico and guady handkerchiefs. In January last Mr. Forbes returned to Sogere where he found the Malays among his party rapidly becoming acclimatised and on friendly terms with the Papuans. In the following month, an epidemic fever broke out among the latter, and wrought such havoc that, forsaking their homes, they fled into the hills and forests. Supplies in consequence of these distressing circumstances ran so short that great difficulties were encountered in provisioning his party. The sinews of war began also to fall off and the abandonment of the expedition became imminent. In April last Mr. Forbes, in company with Mr. Chalmers, made a determined attempt to reach Mount Owen Stanley, but failed from the superstitious dread of the natives to face the uninhabited wastes at its foot. Time to move forwards towards the goal step by step without native aid was at the intrepid explorers command, but the money unhappily was not, so that he had to return coastwards bitterly disappointed on finding the hopes of many months, months of arduous preparation and toil utterly foiled. The difficulties in the way may be imagined from the fact that the country between Sogere and the central ridges is of a breakneck, shattered and disrupted condition defying description and almost impassable. Mr. Forbes's estimate of the New Guinea natives whom he came across is highly favourable. In his opinion, they are intelligent and apt enough to justify the conclusion that if fairly and honestly dealt with they will readily adopt civilised ways, though it would take several generations for them to reach the high stage of civilisation the Javanese now stand upon. He considers agricultural products the mainstay of New Guinea. Mineral ones did not come under his notice. Mr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

WE have to report an exceedingly quiet week in all branches of business, in some few cases perhaps due to exceptional causes, but mainly incidental to the time of year and the occurrence of a series of native holidays. In imports the tone is quiet in the extreme, and for most of the leading articles prices are the turn easier, but there can be little doubt that this is in some measure the natural consequence of the exceptional activity experienced about a month ago, and is pretty certain to give place to a better state of things when the season is fairly opened. The flourishing state of the crops on this side of India is a practical guarantee of a large demand for Piece-Goods and Metals, and any check now is likely to be made up for by increased activity later on. In exports, too, we have been slacker since last mail left than for some considerable time. For one thing the supplies of produce have been limited, and for another the home markets have been so hopelessly dull that even low Exchange has failed to induce activity. Freights, too, have by their firmness helped to check ready business £1-3-9 to £1-5, to-day's level, being now looked upon as quite a prohibitive figure. Money is a shade easier than it was, but is still exceptionally dear for this period of the year, and Shares and Government Securities are consequently devoid of life.

MONEY.—Last Monday being a holiday, the weekly return of the Bank of Bombay did not make its appearence until Tuesday. When it did, its weakness rather took the market by surprise, no one outside having been prepared for an increase in the trade demand of about 26 lakhs and a decrease in the Cash Balance of 16¼ lakns. The result was to induce increased firmness in the market with anticipations of possibly higher rates. The bazaar, however, being fairly well supplied with money, the outside charge for accommodation never went beyond 5½ to 6 per cent., and since then has eased down somewhat owing to the free way in which Government have been meeting the demands of the Exchange Banks for telegraphic transfers to this side. To-day's Bank return, moreover, shows an improvement exceeding the extent the decline of the previous week, the Cash Balance having increased by 18¼ lakhs, while trade requirements show a diminution of nearly 26 lakhs. At this pace easier money would not be a question of any great length of time, but the advent of the new 4 per cent. Loan will doubtless retard the movement slightly, and we may not see money really what is called cheap for Bombay until towards the end of the year.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Dec.	Rs.	5,18,813
Do. do. Branches,	Dec.	,,	1,43,446
Other Deposits,	Inc.	,,	17,72,849
Government Securities			Nil
Loans,	Dec.	,,	1,95,120
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	5,95,628
Cash with other Banks,	Inc.	,,	61,437
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	18,32,830

EXCHANGE showed considerable strength in the early part of last week, but latterly has weakened down again, and at the close is only 1-16d. to 3-32d. above the quotations given in our last report. These were 1s. 4 5-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 15-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On the re-opening of business on Tuesday, however, an advance of ¼d. reported in Bar Silver coupled with the unfavorable return of the Bank of Bombay induced a rise of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in Credits. On Wednesday Silver again came higher and rates rose 1-16d. all round, but on Thursday the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London on the previous day having scarcely been up to expectations, the market after opening at an advance of 1-16d. closed only 1-32d. higher. The top quotations of the week were touched on Thursday forenoon when Bank telegraphic could possibly have been done at 1s. 4 7-16d. and Credits were quoted at 1s.4⅜d. OnFriday a drop of 1-16d. was registered, and on Saturday 1-32d. To-day the tendency to begin with was quiet, but during the afternoon a firmer feeling reasserted itself and rates close for ready bills at 1-32d. advance, the following being final quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do. 4	,,	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 4 9 16-1.	,,
Credits 3	,,	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,,	1s. 4 7/16	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 4 7/16	,,

At this level the market may not be particularly strong, we would not in fact describe it as more than just firm, but a very general feeling prevaile nevertheless that the average tendency in the future will be towards increased firmness. Ons indication of this is to be found in the way ready and forward rates are drawing closer together. Up to the end of the year the Banks for drawing name a reduction of 1-32d. per rupee per month it is true, but beyond that they are no longer buyers on the same comparatively cheap terms as formerly 1s. 4 7-16d. being the best quotation obtainable this evening for any delivery from January onwards. This no doubt is but qualified firmness at the best, still it shows that we have for the time at least emerged from the panic state which is a very material step on the way to recovery.

Bar Silver according to the latest quotation we have from London is at 42⅝d. per oz., at which the rupeee lays down slightly over 1s. 4 5-16d. on Mint out-turn, slightly under that figure on the bazaar price. As this, however, is still practically ¼d worse for remitters to this side than Exchange of level date, the metal is not being largely bought and may very possibly recede in price notwithstanding the steadiness in Exchange. China though continues to aid the firmness in bills and Calcutta will probably lend additional assistance in the same direction before long, so that we question the possible retrograde movement in Silver having much effect.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been dull throughout the week with only a very limited demand either for investment or speculation, tight money and the prospect of the new loan being both adverse features which there was no gainsaying. Fours opening at Rs. 97 5 16 therefore receded to Rs. 97½ and had all the appearance of going lower, but for the intervention of the monthly settlement which has to-day induced a recovery to Rs. 97 5-16, ⅜ we hear having at one time been paid. The general impression is however that we shall see a giving way in price once the settlement is fairly over, and the idea still is that the new loan will not find subscribers above Rs. 97 possibly nearer Rs. 96½. Fours-and-a-half have been in rather exceptional request latterly and from Rs. 102 after dropping for a day or two to Rs. 101⅞ have risen to Rs. 102½. At this figure business has been done to-day and the market seems temporarily firm, but it can scarcely remain unaffected should Fours declined.

Port Trust Bonds are still nominally at Rs. 92. Municipal 5 per cents. are the turn weaker at Rs. 101⅜.

SHARES generally may be said to have everything in their favor at the moment except the stringency in money, but that seem sufficient to counter-balance everything else as values in most cases are either barely supported or else slightly easier. In *Banks* the only movement has been in Bank of Bombays which are again higher at Rs. 713¾ to Rs. 715. *Press* Companies show an advance of Rs. 7½ in Mofussils and New Indians, but otherwise are mostly unchanged while Manmar are Rs. 7½, Berars Rs. 12½ lower. In *Spinning and Weaving Mills* prices are very irregular. All the modern concerns with scarcely an exception have declared fair dividends, and are known to be working to an excellent profit at the moment, but only in exceptional cases is this productive of a slight improvement in prices, the majority being really lower on the week while in those Companies where no dividend has been declared or is anticipated a fall ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 has been established. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns we note a fall of Rs. 100 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 6 in Soundy and Co., Rs. 2 in Royal Flour Mills, and Rs. 1 in Telephones. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 5 higher, Kemp and Co., Limited, have aduanced Rs. 2 and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are nominally Rs. 1½ dearer at Rs. 12½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Both on the spot and for future shipment the business of the past week has been within a very limited, compass. From the bazaar the clearances are generally put at about 2,000 to 2,200 packages of all kinds, and as stocks with this scale of off-take are naturally increasing, prices have given way slightly, say about one anna per piece on the ordinary qualities of 7lb. and 8¼lb. Grey Shirtings and on lighter goods in proportion.

The present quietness as we have remarked elsewhere was only to be anticipated at this juncture, after a period of special activity, and with a current demand restricted materially by native holidays. Future prespects, however, are the reverse of discouraging. Excellent crop reports bespeak a large consumption ultimately and the present interval of restricted buying will pave the way for a better enquiry later on. For the present, therefore, the market is more in a state of suspended animation than actual depression.

For *Local Goods* the market displays encouraging firmness. Considerable purchases have been made for the Calcutta market, and bazaar dealers have also been operating in expectation of an after improvement in prices. We now quote :—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.		As.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	7¼	to	8¼
,,	29	24	6	7	,,	7¾
,,	44	24	8	7	,,	7¾
Long Cloths	36	36	8	7	,,	7¾
,,	39	36	9	7	,,	7¾
,,	44	36	10	7	,,	7¾
Domestics	27	72	14	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	32	72	19	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	39	72	24	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	44	72	27	6¾	,,	7¼
Sheetings	60	5	3	7	,,	7¾
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	7¼	,,	8
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	8¼	,,	9
,,	32	8	1½	8¼	,,	9
,, R. B.	45	10	3	8¼	,,	9
Dorias	24	30	7	7¼	,,	8

TWIST.—Imported Yarns have been very quiet latterly in sympathy with goods and a limited demand has been experienced with a decline of ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb. *Local Yarns* on the other hand owing to the continuation of cheap freights to China—one rupee per ton—continue in active request at full rates, the following being the latest prices :—

		Mule.		Water.
Twist No.	6s	4	to 4½	... ...
,, ,,	10s	5½	,, 5 11-16	... ...
,, ,,	16s	5 13-16	,, 6½	... ...
,, ,,	20s	6½	,, 6 9-16	... 6½ to 6¾
,, ,,	24s	6¾	,, 6¾	... 6¾ ,, 6¾
,, ,,	30s	7¼	,, 7 5-16	... 7¾ ,, 7¾

METALS.—*Copper* has been dull and difficult of sale at a decline of fully As. 8 per cwt., Braziers being now quoted at Rs. 34½ ready Rs. 34 per cwt. to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is also weak but not to the same degree as Copper. A moderate business has been transacted and quotations are only As. 4 per cwt. lower. *Iron* is in most limited request, and both Staffordshire and Swedish Bars are Re. 1 per candy lower.

COALS are fairly steady with few sellers. The only business reported during the week is about 2,000 tons of Powell Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 15-4 and a like quantity of Davison's West Hartley at the same rate, both September-October shipment.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This has been one of, if not the, dullest of the many dull weeks we have had since the setting in of the rains. Political uneasiness and extreme depression in the home markets has put a stop alike to ready buying for shipment and forward purchasing on speculation, with the result that save for the purchases by the local Mills there has scarcely been any Cotton bought at all during the past four or five days. Dealers, moreover, in view of the flourishing crop reports we are now getting from up-country, and a firmer appearance in Exchange, would be more willing sellers even at the quoted decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, but until a decided change comes over the aspect of affairs they are not likely to find business practicable.

New Crop.—There has been very little rain reported from the districts during the week, except from the North-West Provinces, where it was urgently wanted for the Bengal Crop, so that the weather has been favorable, and everything points to a large and early yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	5,335	1,385	2,900
Since 1st January	1,361,736	979,052	1,520,906
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,175	1,150	1,146
Since 1st January	967,668	668,148	1,117,929
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	924	230	2,895
Since 1st January	44,595	53,076	87,563

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 170	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 163	= 3½d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 155	= 3 11-32d.
Omra Good	do.	,, 184	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3 23-32d.
Dholiera, Fully Good	do.	,, 193	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 185	= 3 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 210	= 4 7 16d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 181	= 3 7-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3 23-32d.
New Crop—			
Bengal Fine	Dec.-Jany.	,, 176	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 166	= 3¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 160	= 3⅛d.
Omra do.	March	,, 187	= 3 29-32d.
Do. do. do.	Good Staple	,, 190	= 3 31-32d.
Broach do.	do.	,, 216	= 4¼d.
Bhownugger Good,	April	,, 188	= 3 15-16d.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding quiet accounts from home a material contraction in supplies has rendered the market for ready stuff very firm and hard, descriptions have only been purchaseable in very limited quantities and at higher prices. In New Crop business to some extent has been done during the week mainly in No. 1 Club Delhi for April-May delivery at Rs. 4-2½ to Rs. 4-3, but there would also be buyers to-day of Pessy at the ready prices if sellers could be found. They are, however, exceedingly cautious after the experience of last season, and only put their names to small occasional contracts. Market quotations are per cwt. railway terms :—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-6-0 to 6-6-0 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,,	4-5-0 ,, 5-6-0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-1-6 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-11-0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-2-0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	4-0-0 ,,
Khandwa	,,	4-14-6 ,, 15-0-0 ,,

SEEDS.—Of *Linseed* receipts are down to very small figures so that the ready quotation of Rs. 7-1 per cwt. is to a great extent nominal. Forward delivery of New Crop is quoted at Rs. 6-10 per cwt. buyers. *Rapeseed* is dull at Rs. 5-12½ for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-13½ for Red Cawnpore. *Gingelly* we quote at Rs. 7-6½ for small White ready Rs. 7-8 New Crops. At the latter figure some business has been done.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	288,100	202,835	103,105
,, Since 1st Jan.	9,634,403	7,584,098	5,959,859
Linseed—For the week	25,413	41,732	31,755
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,327,463	4,390,669	3,550,756
Rapeseed—For the week	14,989	2,611	6,544
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,083,171	1,393,755	912,958
Gingelly Seed—For the week	2,571	57	175
,, Since 1st Jan.	916,125	996,077	786,552

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BIRTHS.

TAYLOR—August 21, at Murree, the wife of the Rev J Taylor, M A, B D, Chaplain of Rawal Pindi, Murree and out stations, of a daughter.

VAN SOMEREN—August 22, at Murree, the wife of W T Van Someren, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1886.

THE late Walter Bagehot, amongst other sound aphorisms in his book on the English Constitution, lays it down that a bureaucratic system tends as necessarily to over-government in quantity as to under-government in quality. Political principles are limited to no particular place, and the patient observer cannot but be struck sometimes even in this well-governed country with the inordinate amount of vulgar activity with which well-meaning or ambitious dulness strives to rival the feats of statesmanship. The work of genius cannot be turned out by mediocrity as the product of a single exalted and sustained effort, each part supporting and supported by the whole; but the lack of a central idea, of a comprehensive grasp and harmonizing faculty, may be replaced by patchwork expedients and provisional repairs. The result is incongruous, grotesque even, to minds unaccustomed to the clashing of cross-purposes and fatuous pursuit of inconsistent ends; but every so-called reform, each instance of some fresh matter brought under regulation has a charm for the eyes that see no further than the immediate gain. The "large discourse looking before and after" is not often acquired by practice in mere administration, and thus our "practical" men hammer on a subject with fussy impotence, returning incessantly to tasks beyond their powers, because the work undertaken is one that exacts real ability, or presents a problem that can be solved only by the free play of natural forces.

This dabbling in great questions by men who have no sounding line to fathom them is most pernicious of all perhaps in the province of legislation. When incapable hands get hold of the legislative machine, not only is the reciprocal influence of the people's wishes and the wisdom of their natural guides and governors interrupted, but the law, instead of being the mirror of a majestic progress and development, becomes a mere reflex of petty or pretentious aims and hand-to-mouth expedients, wholly wanting in the qualities that command a people's reverence. The laws of the ancients expressed the central principles of the nation's life; a Magna Charta and an Act to abolish Slavery typify the history of political and moral ideas amongst the English people; even the work of occasional legislation in the British Parliament is full of the abounding energy that permeates all parts of the community; but in India a new law too often stands quite apart from the true life of the people. Sometimes it embodies an undisciplined idealism; sometimes a morbid craving for distinction; most often a petulant impatience of the slow but sure results of time. We must do the present law-member of the Government of India the justice to say that he is as little open as any man in his situation could well be to the censures that might be pronounced on some of his predecessors; but it would be vain to say that his essays have all been successful. On one or two occasions he has not looked before he leaped: sometimes he has got into low intellectual company and suffered himself to be made the instrument of meaner men for want of complete and independent study of the subject by himself. Yet he has on the whole proved quite worthy of his important office. He has done much excellent work; and his laws have been drafted with a precision and finish that everywhere betoken a master hand. If the honourable gentleman can refrain from monument building during his few remaining weeks of office he will have won the noblest of monuments in the unqualified respect and affection of the Indian people. He bears his title now without reproach; and will leave behind him the memory of a genial and beneficent presence ennobled by some truly Roman traits of constancy and self-subjugation. The most accomplished English jurist, however, has much to learn when he comes to India. His routine-work leaves little time for study, and a meditative man, too respectful of what is called "practical experience" but ought in many cases to be called "crude theory," is apt to be swept away under the pertinacious attacks of over-confident officialism. A local Government or an administrator devises some remedy for the ills that spring from the Hindu character or from human nature. Unversed in political science the inventor realizes in his fashion Luther's simile of the half-drunken horseman who mounting on one side falls over on the other. He pulls himself together and tries once more from that side, but again he topples over not without some awakening sense of humiliation: but some show of success at least must be won. The crushes and scrambles are smilingly excused, then up, and, alas! also down, goes the rider once more. The confidence of the on-lookers in his skill is somewhat shaken, but his hangers-on amongst the crowd raise a shout of admiration, and if the murmurers receive a few slaps in the face, honour at last is plucked from the nettle danger.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in its protean forms may serve to illustrate our observations. It was passed towards the end of 1879; it has already been twice subjected to material alterations, and now a Bill is once more before the Council of the Governor-General to give it a fourth form, "positively the last," until contact with hard fact knocks the bottom out of the tub again. We do not desire now to discuss the principles on which the Act was originally justified; we have done that on former occasions, and the time may come for our doing it again. What we desire to remark at present is the incompetence in point of constructive ability that has made so many changes necessary. The Act is growing into a chaotic code, with such various and inconsistent provisions as to the persons subject to it and the nature of their obligations and privileges, that even a practised lawyer may well find it impossible to pronounce with confidence whether a given property belongs to A or to B or to some shadowy claimant who may come in to wrest it from both of them on an obsolete title of sixty years ago. In the proposed new revision a clause is to be introduced which has already been repeatedly condemned. In order to give a semblance of success to the system of conciliators by whom people as a rule refuse to be reconciled, litigant parties are to be forced to come in, and submit to the process of attempted reconciliation. Conciliation by force may to some persons seem not far from a contradiction in terms, but in a law that is all anomalies one anomaly more is not of much account. It will impose a great deal of useless trouble and vexation on the over-protected rayats, but the evidence of failure will at the same time be removed. A competent jurist charged with this legislation would know that the compulsory resort to conciliation has in Europe become a form and a farce in every country that has adopted the French Code; but no doubt there will by and bye be glowing reports to prove that in the Deccan it is on the whole the greatest of the blessings that statesmanship has conferred on a suffering people. Such phrases are never wanting to flatter the dispensers of patronage with the notion of their own infallibility—never until the seats of high office are newly manned and a new set of ecstacies have to be called up in response to a policy contradicting the wisdom of three or five years before. In the present instance we have not even had to wait for the periodical change of statesmen; the authors themselves of the wonder-working laws confess that their potter's wheel turned out a plate while they wanted a pitcher. The father or putative father of the scheme, *suarumque legum auctor idem ac subversor*, has to own some slight organic defects in his offspring, yet smilingly declares that with the aid of one or two fresh surgical operations it will be perfect for all future time—much more so indeed than if born without any manifest deformity. Thus blunders in the past are made the ground on which we are asked for confidence in the future, while capital, commerce, and improvement remain the mere playthings of rash and conceited experiment. Jefferson pointed to abuses of the legislative power as the chief peril which the Americans had to fear in the future. Several causes have combined to avert the peril, but in India the subjection of the legislative to the executive power inverts natural relations and introduces into the very bases of contracts and transactions an uncertainty that must be fatal to enterprise on a large scale, and to economical progress. One section of the proposed reform is of such a character that it is hard to realize at once its folly and perverseness. The economical condition of the Deccan was supposed to be so desperate as to warrant the introduction there of a complete revolution in the relations between the capitalists and the class of borrowers. At what a cost this revolution has been carried out those know best who have lived in the midst of it. It is now proposed to empower the local Government to introduce the law into any district of the Presidency. Thus without any of the advantages, such as they are, of the Deccan law being realized, the instability, suspicion, and paralysis of adventure which are the price the Poona rayat pays for his "relief" will be extended to every village under the Bombay Government. Surely if a Legislature is to exist at all its proper function ought not thus to be handed over in mere compliment to the Executive. So tremendous a lever should at least be kept in the most responsible hands. More especially is this so when the law to be thus wielded has confessedly proved thus far to be pretentious, insufficient and unsound.

WE learn by telegram from Rangoon that Mr. P. Sen, the barrister who has just been appointed Judge of Moulmein, has in the course of a suit heard before the Judicial Commissioner of Burma and the Recorder of Rangoon sitting in Special Court, successfully advocated the rights of faultless wives to have their married status respected by the law. A course of decisions had in the Recorder's Court given remarkable facilities to either husband or wife to divorce the other, it being laid down that, without any cause shown, either could by mere insistance demand a decree of divorce from the Court. In the interior a doctrine had spread that either party could divorce the other at any time without any cause and without any decree. This argument being advanced before a former Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Justice Jardine, he inquired why, if the party could validly divorce himself, should he ask the Court to do it for him; and again, what possible issue could the Court try, if it were sound law that a divorce must be had for the mere asking at any moment and without any cause. Out of the conflict between the two Courts a dispute arose which is at last terminated. Mr. Jardine was led by it to examine the whole theory of Buddhist Law, and ultimately to denounce the mode of applying it in the Recorder's Court, insisting that this law was a mere copy of some Indian Manu Shaster, and that the passage about divorce really related to what the Sanskrit text-books call Nirindriya, or disability to marry. The Burmans were much disgusted at being told that their cherished law was Hindu Law at second-hand, and the officers of the Commission did not like to think that for 50 years they had interpreted Hindu Law without knowing it. But as the parallel Sanskrit passages were printed under the Buddhist text, and as the validity of the theory was affirmed by Dr. Forchhammer, Dr. Rost and more lately by Dr. Jolly in his last published Tagore Law Lectures, it has gained ground even in Burma, and it is probable that the judgment which now settles the law has been largely influenced by these writers. The liberty of the Buddhists to divorce amicably by mutual consent is not interfered with; but the suits which used to go on at the Original Side, where a woman once sued for divorce and actually obtained a decree on the ground that her husband had an ugly nose, will now be dismissed. The party wishing to obtain a divorce against the consent of the other will henceforth have to plead and prove some such defect as disinherits at Hindu Law, or some such ill-treatment as is mentioned in the Buddhist books as a reason for divorce. The habit of bullying women by threatening a divorce without cause will it is hoped cease; and it is possible that those who have suffered under the old interpretation may get some redress.

THE Syndicate of the University of Bombay held a meeting a few days since to discuss the recent request of the Under-Graduates' Association that the meetings of the Senate may be open to the Press, and that the University Library may be made available to students. A committee was appointed to report upon the measures that should be taken for effecting the latter object. The question of throwing open the meetings of the Senate was referred to that body for decision.

THE Commissioner of Police has recently been in communication with the heads of the various communities in the city with a view of devising regulations for funeral processions along the Queen's Road. The tact of the Commissioner and the conciliatory spirit shown by those with whom he has been in negotiation have resulted in an arrangement which it is hoped will meet with the approval of the communities concerned, without interfering with the convenience of the public. We understand that the closing of the road to funeral processions between the hours of four and seven p.m. is provided for in the regulations.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 13.

THE most interesting news, so far as I personally am concerned, this week, is that which you will find in a small paragraph in to-day's *Times*, announcing that I have been chosen to second the Address next Thursday in answer to the Queen's Speech. To-day, as it happens, is my birthday, and I accept the publication of the compliment Lord Salisbury has paid me as a very agreeable birthday present. My constituents, I know, will be delighted, for they have been chafing under what they considered to be the want of recognition by the Prime Minister of their own services and mine. The usual course, with the Conservative party, is to have the Address moved by a county member, and seconded by the representative of an important borough; and, accordingly, the mover on the present occasion will be Colonel King-Harman, M. P. for the Thanet Division of the thoroughly Conservative county of Kent. No one can dispute the claims of Oldham to pre-eminence among the Conservative boroughs, as I have been elected by the largest member of votes cast for any candidate in the United Kingdom. The request of the Prime Minister that I should undertake this honourable duty was conveyed to me last Tuesday by Lord Randolph Churchill in a very cordial and pleasant letter; and I of course replied that I should be proud and happy to accept the invitation. The general rule is that the proposer and seconder of the Address should be new members; but on this occasion it has been thought expedient to entrust the task to members with some Parliamentary experience, as it will be one of unusual difficulty owing to the extreme brevity of the Queen's Speech, which will deal wholly and solely with the business of supply. As to the Irish policy of the Government, it has been stated with great and satisfactory plainness by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Mansion House. *J'y suis, and j'y reste* is the motto of the Unionists. They have repulsed a formidable assault on the citadel of the Constitution; and they are not such fools as to leave their entrenched and strongly fortified position in order to sally forth in search of fresh adventures. If Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell want to renew the attack, and will be bold enough to propose an amendment to the Address, they will find the defenders of the Constitution quite ready for the fray, and delighted to have the chance of inflicting another defeat on the enemy. But the intention of the Government is to avoid raising any controversy so far as they possibly can. If the Separatists come on, they will be told, in the polite words of the French Guard at Fontenoy, "It is for you, gentlemen, to fire first." I don't believe for a moment that they will come on. They know in their hearts that Home Rule is dead, and that all their bragging can never revive it. No doubt, they might have been inspirited to take action again if their attempt to prevent the re-election of the Home Secretary for East Birmingham had succeeded, as it seemed at one time likely to do. But the ignominious collapse of the Opposition to Mr. Matthews has taken the heart out of the most truculent Separatists, and immensely strengthened the prestige of the new Ministry. Aldermau Cook, the Gladstonian candidate, at first seemed likely to secure the support of the whole Liberal party, as he made professions which many Radical Unionists were glad to accept as indicating a willingness on his part to vote against any project of disintegration. But Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, acting no doubt on instructions from his distinguished and astute brother Joseph, would not be satisfied with loose phrases, but insisted on having from Mr. Cook a distinct statement that he would not support any Bill for establishing a separate and co-ordinate Parliament in Dublin. This assurance Mr. Cook could not give; and, annoyed at having his disguise stripped off, he boastfully proclaimed himself a pure Gladstonian, and defied the Radical Unionists and their leaders. The result was that he found the contest quite hopeless, and was obliged to retire on the day of election. No more satisfactory proof could have been given of the good faith of Liberal Unionists, and their determination to maintain the compact they made with the Conservatives at the general election. Mr. Chamberlain has proved that Mr. Schadhorst and all the machinery of the Caucus are powerless against the master spirit that first brought them into being, Mr. Gladstone must have heard with dismay of Mr. Matthew's unopposed re-election; for that is a proof that the power of Mr. Chamberlain in the Midlands is unbroken, and Mr. Chamberlain lets it be known by all whom it may concern that nothing will induce him to give a vote in the present Parliament, whether on any question of domestic, or Irish, or foreign policy, which would be likely to have the effect of bringing Mr. Gladstone back into office.

Sir M. H. Beach has signalized his assumption of office by putting down the Belfast riots. The worst feature about these riots is the ugly fact that, for the first time, the good faith and impartiality of that splendid force, the Irish constabulary, have been called in question by the loyal population of Ireland. There is, unhappily, nothing new in the outbreak of civil war between the Protestant and Catholic factions in Belfast, but it

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

RUSTCHUK, Aug. 29.

Prince Alexander has arrived here and been received with intense enthusiasm. In a speech made by His Highness on his arrival, he said that he continued to trust the loyalty of the Bulgarians, and that he would die, if necessary, to secure their happiness.

It has transpired that His Highness was treated with great brutality by his captors when he was being transported over the frontier.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.

The Russian Government is sending Prince Dolgoroukow on a mission of enquiry to Sofia.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.

Latest accounts of the earthquake state that only one hundred and sixteen lives were lost, and not three hundred as was at first stated. In addition to the killed many have been injured.

THE PORTE AND ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.

Sir Edward Thornton has presented a Note from the British Government to the Porte, urging the execution of reforms in Armenia in pursuance of the Article relating thereto in the Berlin Treaty.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The *Times* in an article to day strongly demands a Royal Commission to enquire into the recent failures of Ordnance and Arms.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH IN MR. CROLE'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug 30.

The following is the Despatch of Lord Kimberley to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated London, 29th July :—

I have received your three letters, dated 16th February, 7th April and 11th June, relative to the case of Mr. C. S. Crole, of the Madras Civil Service. In your letter No. 3 you reported to me that you had ordered the suspension of Mr. Crole for one year, from the 4th of February last, and with you letter No. 8 you transmitted a memorial from Mr. Crole appealing against that order.

I have also received from the Government of India a memorial which Mr. Crole had addressed to them, complaining of his transfer from the district of Madura to that of Anantapur. Upon this memorial the Government of India had passed no orders, but they thought it desirable to forward it to me for my consideration, in connection with the question of the suspension of Mr. Crole dealt with in the above cited letters of your Excellency in Council. These papers have been carefully considered by me in Council, and though I agree with your Government that Mr. Crole conducted himself inconsiderately and in a manner by no means becoming his official position, yet I am unable to look upon his conduct in the very serious light in which you have viewed it. His fault it was, and it is a serious fault that in calling attention to Mr. Sullivan's connection with the Richings Estate, he used intemperate language and made insinuations against that gentleman not warranted by facts, and that he introduced certain imagined grievances of his own which, even if they could have been shown to have any real foundation, had nothing to do with the case. Although, therefore, Mr. Crole merited the punishment, I cannot think him to have been so far to blame as to have deserved the severe penalty of suspension for an entire year. I am on the whole of opinion that the punishment which he will have undergone at the date of your receiving this despatch, will meet the requirements of the case, and I think suspension should then cease. Mr. Crole should also be saved from losing, during his suspension, his time for pension. My opinion (formed upon materials not before me) of Mr. Sullivan's position as regards his interest in the Richings Estate was expressed in my Despatch No. 3 (Revenue), dated the 31st January last, to the Government of India, in which I stated that my views did not differ from those of the Governor-General in Council, as set forth in his letter to your Government, dated 15th October 1885, paragraph 2. In regard to Mr. Sullivan, the beneficiary interest in the Estate appears so have been really his son's, but it was unfortunate that the arrangement was such as to render it difficult for the public to distinguish between the proprietorship of the son and that of his father. Mr. Sullivan, by becoming mortgagee, acquired a substantial interest in the Estate. By virtue of the mortgage he became an incumbrancer to a large amount on the Estate, having besides the ordinary power of sale, and the peculiar right to receive the proceeds arising from the sale of crops made from time to time. It is now shown that Mr. Sullivan had in truth a substantive interest in the Estate in question. The opinion of the Acting Advocate General of Madras to that effect is quoted in the order of your Government, dated 4th February 1886, and Mr. Crole was fully justified in bringing the actual facts to the knowledge of the Government. It is indeed admitted in the Minute of your Excellency, dated 22nd January last, that even as regards a mere rumour, Mr. Crole would have done quite right in calling the attention of the Government to it.

With regard to the transfer of Mr. Crole to Anantapur, I am obliged to state my opinion that, admitting that the Board of Revenue were right in taking exception to an objectionable expression made use of by him at the close of one of his letters, his disclaimer of offensive intention, and his apology, ought to have been accepted. Under all the circumstances of the case, I consider it could not be for the interests of the public service that Mr. Crole should return to Madura, but he should be employed as soon as there is a fitting opportunity in an office of corresponding rank and emolument.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The Poona Regatta Meeting commenced to-day at Garden Reach. In the first race Bullen beat Tudball. In the second race the Fusiliers beat the Royal Artillery. In the third race, in the first heat, Cooke and Tudball beat Clothier and Bullen; in the second heat, LeQuesne and O'Donnell beat Steele and Randolph. In the fourth race, Bombay beat Poona. In the fifth race, in the first heat, Fry, Field and Harrison, coxswain, beat Downing, Dickinson and Stewart, coxwain; the second was a dead heat.

The principal event was the easy victory for Bombay, who won by three lengths. Poona got off at the start with a quarter of length advantage. At the quarter mile the crews were on even terms, when Bombay came ahead, giving their opponents the wash, and won amid cheers, having rowed steadily thirty-four to the minute throughout.

An unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Lovett, of the *Times of India* staff, whilst riding to the Regatta to-day. He was thrown from his horse, which bolted with fright, and collided with a native near the railway station. Mr. Lovett's arm was broken, and he was removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this morning,

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

LISBON, Aug. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Aug. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 6 a. m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi (Extra), from Bombay, 17th August, arrived here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 30.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman arrived here from Calcutta direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

DONDON, Aug. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		66½
4½ " "		69½
3 "	Consols for account	100⅜
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ "	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		42⅛

Arrival.—Rothesay.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 4⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 29.

10 p.m.	78·7

MONDAY, Aug. 30.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	79·4

THE sports which were postponed from last Thursday to Thursday the 2nd September, will take place on that date, weather permitting, at the back of the Marine Lines, and will be as follows :—Tent-pegging and tilting at the ring, jumping competitions for ponies, for Arabs and galloways, and for Australians; postilion race over hurdle at finish; taking polo balls off bottles at full gallop. It is hoped the gentlemen who put their names down as competitors for last Thursday will put in an appearance on the 2nd September.

SIX steamers have been chartered at Calcutta for the conveyance of troops to Burma. They are the Sirsa, Nerbudda, Chilka, Goalpara, and Sikandra, which will take the mountain battery, cavalry and infantry; but the date of their departure has not yet been fixed.

THE Commander-in-Chief's cold weather tour embraces all the principal stations in the north of India. His Excellency first visits Dharamsala, Dalhousie, Bakloh, Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Bombay. From Bombay he will go to Ambala, Mian Mir, Jallandar, Ferozepur, Dehra, Meerut, and Calcutta. Again, in the middle of January, His Excellency leaves Calcutta for Dinapur, Benares, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Banda, Nowgong, Jhansi, Goona, Agra, Mhow, and Bombay. In March he visits the North-West frontier, taking Ambala, Rawul Pindi, and Peshawar on the way, and eventually reaching Simla at the beginning of May.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"Feeling has been running very high in military circles about some recent appointments, and one senior officer declares his intention of resigning if he is superseded in an officiating appointment which he has previously held, and which has again to be filled up for a few months. It is said that another officer has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, but the sanction of Government has not yet been obtained. The action of the Commander-in-Chief in several recent appointments is being adversely criticised among military men, and it is thought that he is choosing his own friends rather than those who have the highest claims. There is no question but that the officer who talks of resigning will have the entire sympathy of military men, if he takes this method of showing his indignation."

A CORRESPONDENT with the Boundary Commission, writing from Camp Shadian on the 11th, states that Sir W. Ridgeway, who was in very feeble health when he left Khan-i-Ab on July 31st, had been rapidly picking up his health in the hill climate of Shadian.

A GENERAL ORDER, dated August 19, states that "instances having occurred of men being retained in India beyond the time at which they should have been sent home, on the expiration of their service," the Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon all commanding officers, that the responsibility lies with them of seeing that all time-expired men are sent Home at the proper season. This should put an end to irregularities which, though fortunately rare, are on every account inexcusable.

THE Postal regulations of Afghanistan seem to be of a fortuitous character. Early in August the Boundary Commission received in one morning the accumulated dak of three weeks. Seventeen copies of each newspaper, to say nothing of letters and three English mails, must have been rather an embarrassing windfall.

MR. L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal, is about to proceed to England on sick leave, owing to a severe and serious attack of malarial fever. Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, will, we learn, officiate for Mr. Broughton during the latter's absence.

THE Government of India has pronounced the Report on the last annual inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers to be "very satisfactory," and has expressed the opinion that "the condition of the corps reflects great credit on Colonel G. F. Graham, Majors Browne and Bourdillon, and the officers of the Calcutta Volunteers." A local paper remarks that Colonel Graham was not in command at all during the last season; and that the lion's share of the credit should certainly be given to Major Browne.

THE second and third of the cases known as the Commissariat cases terminated at Calcutta, on Aug. 25, judgment in both being reserved. The fourth case on the list was struck off, owing to the absence of the plaintiff. A strong opinion prevails in Calcutta, that the Government is not acting with either fairness or self-respect in taking refuge in the plea of limitation and want of jurisdiction. The Advocate-General's opinion would place Government above the law; for he contends that what the Government does is a matter of public policy, and is therefore privileged. It should, therefore, he argues, be allowed to make its own terms when availing itself of the support of private enterprise. But it is felt that Government should make its terms beforehand; and that to allow it to force its terms afterwards upon contractors is to take advantage of their helpless position. The least that could be done when suits are brought, would be to go into the evidence and to decide the claims upon their merits.

A CORRESPONDENT at Vizianagram states that a gang of the hill men, connected with the latest disturbances in the Rumpa country, has been arrested and securely lodged in jail. The climate of the hill tracts has told severely upon the health of Mr. Marcar and many of the policemen, who have been pursuing the rebels, and most of them are now suffering from malarial fever. An order has, therefore, been given for them to return to their stations as soon as possible.

SIR COMER PETHERAM, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Beverley will remain in Calcutta as the vacation Judges throughout the long vacation which begins on the 13th of September. Justices Wilson, Norris, Trevelyan, and Macpherson are about to proceed to Europe.

A LONDON telegram to the *Englishman* says, that in the House of Commons, on August 26, Sir Roper Lethbridge put another question regarding the exodus of the Government to the hills, with the object of ascertaining whether any attempt were being made to estimate the expenditure which the system involved. Sir J. E. Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply, said that the Secretary of State was making enquiries into the extent of the system, with special reference to the cost of the annual migrations of the Provincial Governments to the hills.

THE second number of the special Exhibition series of the "Journal of Indian Art" has been received. The illustrations—the chief of which are collotypes of Her Majesty the Queen, the Maharaja of Jaipur, and the Raja of Alwar—are twenty-five in number, and are in Mr. Griggs' best style. There are descriptions of the screens sent from Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Nepal; of the Indian pictures; of the Agra inlaid work, &c. The sales of Indian artwares far exceeded all expectation. The supply of Moradabad brassware and Burmese silver work was quickly exhausted.

THE total number of vaccinations effected in Assam during the year 1885-86 was 121,891, as compared with 103,731 in the previous year. The increase took place chiefly in Sylhet, Kachar, Kamrup, and Sibsagar, for there was a decrease in nearly all the other districts as well as in the number of operations performed by medical officers employed on tea gardens. The increase, however, is hardly proportionate to the additional number of operators employed, which had increased from 169 to 269; but this also shows that a fewer number of operations was performed by each vaccinator than in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of vaccinations in the Khasi Hills, where two successive outbreaks of small-pox in two successive years have altogether overcome the superstitions of the people against vaccination, and the number of operations have risen from about 1,800 in 1883-84 to 4,279 last year. It is necessary, however, that great care should be exercised in the selection of the vaccine lymph, as unsuccessful operations soon prejudice the hill tribes. Last year unfortunately the lymph which was indented for directly by civil surgeons from the depôts at Dakka, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Almora, turned out to be of a very variable quality, while that obtained from England by the Sanitary Commissioner, with few exceptions, proved very good, and it is hoped that in future the whole of the lymph will be procured from England.

THE manager of the New Oriental Bank in Colombo received a telegram a few days ago, stating that the Court of Chancery has sanctioned the sale of the estates belonging to the old O. B. C. to the O. B. C. Estates Company, Limited. This intelligence will be welcome to all who take an interest in the planting enterprise in Ceylon, for had the application of the Estates Company been refused, and the estates thrown on the market, it must have had a demoralising effect on the value of property in the island. The new Company will take them over at a price which is considered satisfactory to all concerned.

FURTHER anti-missionary riots have taken place in the province of Kiangsi. Towards the end of June, the mission house at Pinhow, presided over by Mgr. Rouger, was sacked and entirely destroyed, the missionary residence and school were also burned and destroyed, and M. Peres, a French priest, was captured and ill-treated. A ransom of $600 was demanded, but the natives on finding that M. Peres had no money, released him. All the other missionaries fled, the Bishop himself coming on to Hongkong.

THE youthful Emperor of China is to assume the reins of government at the beginning of the next Chinese year. He will worship Heaven at the winter solstice at the Temple of Heaven, and some lucky day next February will be fixed on which Kuang Hsii will ascend the Dragon Throne. A correspondent at Pekin writes: "—The Empress Regent speaks highly of the proficiency he has made in his studies, and how diligently and understandingly he scans memorials. His marriage will take place, of course, shortly after his accession—at the latest, the year after next. In regard to his age when he will assume the government, the period tallies with that of Tung Chi. A similar course will doubtless be followed in the matter of the betrothal, the future Empress being already fixed according to some. It would be well for the physical development of the youthful Emperor if, for once, the Empress could throw aside 'old custom' and allow the Emperor to reach manhood before installing him as chief of a harem. This mistake was committed with the last Emperor, and the result is well known. There are surely higher considerations involved in assuming the reins of government of a great Empire than throwing himself at once into the snares of a harem. Let the country feel that it and his people are his first care. The Chinese are quite idiotic in the matter of early marriages."

THE pioneer steamer of the North German Lloyd (Norddeutscher Lloyd), the Oder, arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 7th instant from Europe, and to inaugurate the new service Messrs. Behn, Meyer & Co., the local representatives of the company, entertained a number of the mercantile community to tiffin on board. The Oder sailed for China the next morning.

A CANTON correspondent, writing on the 19th instant, says that there has been a good deal of fighting lately in Hainan, where attempts are being made to bring the whole island under Imperial rule, much the same as has lately been done in Formosa. But the subjugation of the Li inhabitants may prove, he thinks, rather difficult. Since the dismissal of the foreign commanders from the cruisers in Canton waters, the receipts of revenue from opium have been dwindling, and he supposes that smuggling has proportionately increased.

IT is stated that the filibustering expedition of Chinese in Tonquin is gaining strength every day, and that the leader has now 120,000 followers.

THE export of tea from Foochow this year exceeds that of last year by about 400,000 lbs. This year, however, there were seventeen steamers as against ten last year.

A CASE of hydrophobia in a horse has just occurred at Bangalore. One day recently a gentleman arrived at that station from South Coorg bringing with him a favourite horse. On Sunday week the horse was in high fever, and was sent to Farmer's stables. On his calling to enquire for it in the evening, Mr. Farmer told the owner that he could not think what was the matter with it, unless it was hydrophobia. The owner at once remembered that three months previously a pariah dog had rushed into his garden in South Coorg, and attempted to bite a calf, and that, on being driven off, it went to the stable and bit this horse between the nostrils. The next morning the symptoms were all aggravated, and from knocking itself about in the stall not a square inch of whole skin was left on the horse's face and head. A handful of grass was given to it, but it had lost the power of swallowing, and when a bucket of water was let down in front of it by means of a rope, it shrank back and screamed, and its back sank down and became quite concave in shape. The owner spoke to it from a window in front of the stall, and it seemed to recognise him, but its blood-shot eyes and other signs of rabies made its appearance so horrible, that he ordered it instantly to be shot, and so put out of its misery.

17,722 European soldiers were under medical treatment for berri-berri in Netherlands India in the four years 1879 to 1883. The annual loss is about 1,100 between deaths and permanent unfitness for service. It is said that fully half the men borne on the nominal strength of the garrison as fit for duty have their strength so undermined from the *sequelæ* of the decease as to be quite unsuited for service in the field. Nothing is really known about this disease except that it is infectious and debilitating. The Dutch papers demand that the troops shall be better fed, and that young medical men, well acquainted with the germ theory, should be sent from Holland to study the disease in Java.

RATHER an interesting admission is made by Mr. Edward Wakefield, Member of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, in an article on Mr. Froude's *Oceana* in this month's *Nineteenth Century*. There are, he says, probably no people in the world so sensitive to what is written about them as British colonists. Mr. Bryce, a New Zealand colonist, has recently taken a voyage to England, and recovered £5,000 damages from the author of a ponderous work called the History of New Zealand for an attack on him, which he would never have noticed if the whole book had not been an attack on the Colony. Mr. Wakefield is not at all pleased with Mr. Froude's description of Australia and New Zealand. When Mr. Froude went there he was treated like the sovereign prince of literature they believed him to be. As a result he has produced a narrative in some parts unquestionably calculated to mislead readers not acquainted with the Colonies—a book which is like the Irishman's coat, more holes than stuff. "If Oceana," he exclaims, "is his story of the Australian Colonies in our own day, beware of Mr. Froude's books on old countries in old times."

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

THE second game of the second round was played on Wednesday last between Nagar and the A. D. C.'s. The weather was all that could be wished for, and the *élite* of both Poona and Kirkee turned out in great force to witness the match. Both teams were well mounted, the visitors being individually the stronger team, but as they had not played together before, a most even contest was expected, and these anticipations were fully realized, as the game was one of the closest and fastest ever seen on the Poona ground. Nagar from start to finish had the most exceptional bad luck or they would undoubtedly have defeated their opponents. The sides were as follows :—

NAGAR.	A. D. C.'s
Capt. Capel-Cure.	Capt. Phayre.
" Baxter.	" Russell.
Mr. Hanwell.	" Hamilton.
Mr. Minchin.	" Lowndes.

At first it looked as if the Nagar men were going to have things pretty much their own way, Mr. Hanwell and Mr. Minchin going very near the Poona goal on several occasions. At last, after a good run, they got the ball just in front of goal, and leaving it to ride off their adversary's 'back,' Captain Capel-Cure with a long straight drive put it cleverly between the flags. On commencing again from the middle of the ground, Captain Russel knocked Mr. Minchin's stick out of his hand, got away with the ball, which Captain Hamilton put between the Nagar posts, before any one had really settled down. For the rest of the quarter the ball was a good deal in the A.D.C.'s country, but no point was scored till the call of time.

The second quarter was begun with the goal all, and the play was fast and furious. After about two minutes, Captain Baxter, in trying to ride Captain Hamilton off the ball, got a nasty fall, which prevented him going on with the game, and the Nagar team was thus reduced to three. Captain Russell shortly afterwards, with a good backhander, put the ball close to the Nagar goal, thus allowing Mr. Lowndes to add another to the A. D. C.'s score. After this the game was faster than ever, and the Nagar forwards making a good run, and being well backed up by Captain Capel-Cure, managed once more to equalize the score. Some more fast play ensued, and at the call of time the ball was behind the A. D. C.'s goal line. As Captain Baxter was unable to join in the game, a substitute was found in Captain Gorstoun, who was rather handicapped by having to use some one else's sticks, on strange ponies. Mr. Hanwell, mounted on a very handsome Arab, made several good runs, going within a few feet of the goal more than once, and on one occasion with Mr. Minchin's help, actually hitting the goal post. But their bad luck did not stop here, for the A. D. C.'s, getting the ball away, took it the whole length of the ground, and finished up with a goal, thus making the score 3 to 2. The play during the last quarter was still as fast and furious as before, but although the ball was mostly in the A. D. C.'s territory, the Nagar men failed to score, the home team, when the bell rang, being one goal to the good. Thus ended one of the fastest and most exciting games ever seen on the Poona ground. Captain Phayre played splendidly throughout, and was well assisted by Captain Russell. Captain Capel-Cure hit clean and hard, but was not quite so certain as we have seen him. Mr. Hanwell and Mr. Minchin rode hard throughout the whole game, and made some good runs, but were most unfortunate in the number of times they just failed to score. All were sorry for Captain Baxter's accident, but we are glad to hear he is in no danger, although very much shaken.

The final was played on Friday, the 27th, between the Poona Horse and the A. D. C.'s, the teams being as follows :—

POONA HORSE.	A. D. C.'s
Dr. Stewart.	Capt. Phayre.
Capt. Thomas.	" Hamilton.
Mr. Ducat.	" Russell.
Mr. Forbes.	" Lowndes.

The game began about 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, and was watched by a large and fashionable crowd. A tent from the Club and a band added to the enjoyment of the afternoon. The weather still remained fine, and everything went off without a hitch. The first quarter was rather uninteresting, as the ball, going out of bounds time after time, made the game rather slow. At the call of time no goal had been scored. In the second quarter things improved, Captain Phayre for the home team, and Dr. Stewart and Mr. Ducat for the visitors, making two, three nice runs. From a *melée* in front of the A.D.C.'s goal, Captain Thomas scored the first point for the Poona Horse. Shortly after this Hamilton hit a goal for the A.D. C.'s, but as he was given 'off side' it was disallowed. Towards the end of the quarter the Poona Horse made a grand run down the whole length of the ground, Mr. Ducat cleverly finishing up with a goal.

Score :—Poona Horse, 2; A.D.C.'s, 0.

Play during the next quarter was much the same. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Ducat making several shots at the Poona goal, giving Captain Phayre plenty to do. Just before the bell rang Captain Thomas, however, managed to get the ball through the posts, thus making a third goal for the Poona Horse. In the last round the A. D. C.'s again had the worst of it, their ponies no doubt feeling the effects of the hard game they had two days before against Nagar. Capt Phayre made run after run, but the rest of his team did not give him much assistance either in backing up or in riding off. Dr. Stewart let nothing pass him, and backed up his forwards beautifully. Before the game ended the Poona Horse, playing well together, added another goal to their score, thus winning by four to love. This easy victory was a surprise to every one, but the A. D. C.'s did not play so well together as they did before, and their ponies were certainly rather stale, whereas the Poona Horse had had four days' rest after a fairly easy game with the Royal Artillery. Dr. Stewart played steadily and well, and scarcely made a mistake throughout the whole game, while his forwards played up so well that there was nothing to choose between them.

The tournament has been a great success, and we sincerely trust will take place again next year. Every one showed the greatest interest in every game, and in fact we may safely say the tournament has been the event of the season. To finish up with, we should very much like to have seen a match between the best of Poona and the combined strength of the two visiting teams, the sides being probably as follows :—

POONA.	VISITORS.
Capt. Phayre.	Capt. Capel-Cure.
Mr. Daly.	Dr. Stewart.
Capt. Eccles.	Mr. Hanwell.
Serjeant-Major Wark.	Mr. Ducat.

It would be a grand match, and worth going some way to see, as both teams would be about as good as any we see over this side of India.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lest it should be inferred that your contemporary in any way represents the opinion of the non-official community, I crave your permission to enter my protest against the extraordinary arguments he uses and the statements he puts forward in his leading article of this morning respecting the agitation for an improvement in the administration of Civil Justice. Opening with the misleading assertion that it is an agitation for reform in the Bench and the Bar, instead of a movement to obtain a reduction in the expense and delay attending the administration of Civil Justice, he first of all fully admits the necessity for reform, and then proceeds to show that those whose bounden duty it is to see that such reform is effected were either indiscreet in asking for it or had no right to speak on the subject. The Chamber of Commerce if calm has been indiscreet; the Government has been high and mighty. The former, therefore, must be covertly sneered at by the *Times of India* and the latter censured by the public—happily, I hope, only by the *Times of India's* public. The Chamber, I think, may be left to take care of itself, as it is well able to do. The committee *might* discuss the effects of sun-spots on the price of grain, but they have hitherto had the good sense to leave that eminently useful occupation to the *Times of India*, and if they see fit to proceed further with the discussion, which they as representatives of the commercial community have initiated, I have no doubt they will do so in the same temperate and businesslike manner which characterised their memorial. What mainly concerns the public, I think, is the extraordinary assumption that Government are entitled to no voice regarding the administration of justice throughout the country, if abuses on the conduct of their judicial offices, or on the part of their judicial officers exist and are brought to their notice, H. E. the Governor and his Council have merely to perform the part of a transmitting post-office, place any representations they may receive in a fresh envelope, and re-direct it to the functionaries concerned. Now this, I submit, is utter nonsense. The Judges administer the law, and with their interpretation and application of the law no one has ventured to interfere; but the Courts, nevertheless, constitute a portion of the judicial department of Government, and their proper regulation for fulfilling their duty to the public, is as much the concern of Government as any other branch of the administration. Government, I contend, therefore, were not only within their rights, but were merely performing their duty to the public in placing before the Judges of the High Court the allegations which had been made respecting the mode of conducting business therein. Whether in so doing an occasional word or sentence may have been a shade stronger than was necessary is open to discussion. I for one, and a great many sensible men with whom I have discussed the question, do not think so, and up to the point at which the Bar put in an appearance, I hold that the language used on all sides was sufficiently temperate and perfectly justifiable. It is all very well for the barristers to fly into a fit of temper and say "what do you mean by calling us dishonourable?" but no one called them so; a certain cap seemed to fit, and they chose to wear it. I should like to know, however, by what term they would describe a practice, say amongst merchants, of charging for goods which they had not delivered, or of enforcing a commission which had not been earned? Call the practice by what name you like, it would not be justifiable between man and man, and yet that is in effect what the members of the Bar are doing every day of their lives. Even the *Times of India*, while championing the cause of these poor innocents, the barristers, is obliged to admit that much, and having to do so might have spared us all that fudge about abolishing the time-honoured distinction, &c., &c. As I read their letter the Chamber of Commerce did *not* advocate the abolition of the monopoly of audience enjoyed by the Bar, but merely pointed to it as a question open to discussion, and what the effect of it might possibly be. Had it gone the length your contemporary credits it with however I cannot see that much harm would have been done. I have known solicitors in Bombay to whom I would as soon have entrusted the conduct of a case in Court as any member of the Bar, past or present, and some of them I could name would have been an ornament to the Bench had the attainment of that position been open to them. The trades-unionism of the Bar to my mind is an outward sign of its own weakness, and an evidence of nothing else but a fear of open competition.

As regards the results of the agitation so far as it has gone, I disagree with the *Times of India* to as great an extent as I do regarding the mode in which it has been conducted. He says nothing has been gained but the shortening of the holidays by some three or four days in the year. I, on the contrary, hold that much has been already gained, and that more will follow. Government have applied for the appointment of an additional Barrister Judge; the Master's Office is to receive some share of attention; the Translator's department is to be reformed; the scale of charges allowed in taxation of counsel and solicitors' fees is to be reduced; and lastly, there is the amendment of the Bar regulations adopted on the 5th of March last, which is as much the outcome of the agitation as any of the other matters enumerated. The Bar would like it to be believed that the adoption of the new rules was a spontaneous act on their part, and the *Times of India* seems to be weak enough to swallow the suggestion, as it taunts the Chamber of Commerce with having been *indiscreet* for not knowing the alteration That move, however, is pretty well seen through by the outside public. It would be too much of a coincidence to accept that the Bar had only come to see the evil of their ways at the particular juncture when it was a matter of notoriety that an enquiry had already been set on foot regarding their charges.

I reiterate that your contemporary has in no way fairly represented the opinion of the outside public regarding the steps taken to redress the evils experienced by those who have the misfortune to be either suitors or defendants in civil cases in the High Court. The representations of the Chamber of Commerce were fully called for, and the action of Government in supporting them deserves the gratitude of every one who calls himself

Aug. 30. A CITIZEN.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AMONG THE INDO-PORTUGUESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if you would allow me to draw the attention of our "social reformers" to a practice prevailing among the Indo-Portuguese community of Bombay, Mahim and Salsette, *viz.*, that of perforating the ears of girls. When the girl arrives at a marriageable age, she is compelled to doff her European attire and to don an Indian *saree*. On this change of costume being effected, two additional perforations are made in each ear, the effects of which are so painful that the girl is laid up the next day with fever. Occasionally, indeed, the consequences are much more serious. The earrings then give place to *kapotes*, while the perforations are made use of for *mugdias* and *karabs*—ornaments which diminish rather than heighten the feminine beauty and person—and are besides a source of annoyance to the wearer. A pair of heavy anklets, made of silver, called *valles*, adorn the fair one's feet, serving rather as clogs than ornaments. The custom is a pernicious one, and it would be highly advisable to put a stop to it.—Yous, &c.,

Aug. 26. A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your Friday's paper a correspondent, "S. B. B." says that the advocates of mono-metallism fight shy of figures, or of converting them into gold standards, the accepted basis of comparison with the rest of the world, as the test of values. Though I am not an advocate of mono-metallism, or a believer in bi-metallism, I shall be glad if you will allow me to quote the statistics and remarks of a gentleman on the same side of the house as your correspondent, and ask how he reconciles his tables with the following ones.

In the last "Review of the Trade of India," by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, appears a table showing the trade of England, France, Germany, Italy, the United States and India, during the past eleven to twelve years. The Indian returns have been reduced to *Sterling*. "What this table shows," writes Mr. O'Conor, "is that the trade of

England, between	1873—1884	decreased	0·6	per cent.
France	" "	increased	7·27	"
Germany	" " 1883	"	7·89	"
Italy	" " "	"	3·14	"
United States	" 1884	"	21·40	"
India	" 1873-4—1884-5	"	57·49	"

"There is much cause for satisfaction in such a comparison." Mr. Baroour, in his recent work supplements Mr. O'Conor's table, and shows that the imports of India have increased between 1873 and 1884 by 68·04 per cent. and the exports by 51·21 per cent.

Your correspondent also remarks that he asked several members of the Chamber of Commerce who deputed Mr. Bythell to represent the local Chamber at the recent meeting in London, and that he was unable to find out. It is curious that there should be a single member of the Chamber so ignorant of its composition as not to be able to reply to so simple question. It is but fair to Mr. Bythell to say—for the information of "S. B. B." and others who do not belong to the Chamber—that that gentleman was nominated by the committee of the Chamber to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the Association Chambers of the British Empire. I am not *authorised* to say so, but I know it is the fact. The Calcutta Chamber has committed itself to bi-metallism; the Bombay Chamber has not yet spoken. There is little doubt but that a large majority, while not advocates of mono-metallism, fail to follow the strangely contradictory and hazy ideas of those in favour of bi-metallism.—Yours, &c.,

A.

PHILLIPS AND Co.'s PHARMACIES (Bombay and Poona) are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified English Chemists, and every care is exercised in dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions. Manager in Bombay, Mr. E. BEYNON, First Class Certificated Chemist, Soc. Arts, London; late of Messrs. Savory and Moore, New Bond Street, London.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the debates at the last two meetings of the Municipal Corporation about sites for the new offices, it is a great pity that the members have not come to a unanimous conclusion. As the Municipality is going to build a new hall, worthy of this great city, it is desirable that the question should be discussed more fully. Of course, both of the proposed sites are good in many respects. Some of the members urged that on the Bori Bunder site the new building would be overshadowed by the surrounding buildings. Other members laid great stress on the fact of its central position, and of its being likely to suit the convenience of the public generally. For my part, I think that although the Bori Bunder site is a little overshadowed it is more convenient to the public. The site on the oval near the Sailors' Home is more open and suitable for a grand architectural building. But some of the members say that the building is to be near the Sailors' Home, and not in the centre of the oval, and that the remaining portion of the oval is to be utilized for other public or shop building. If this is done, the site will be overshadowed like that at Bori Bunder; and the foundations of the building will possibly have to be laid in the trenches near the second gate (*Don Darwaza*). This will be much more costly on account of the great depth of the foundations, and perhaps the building will not even be safe. On the other hand, if the building is built in the centre, the position will be better than at the Bori Bunder. Captain Selby, Dr. Arnott, and several others, however, say that no building should be built on the oval, which must be left open as a place of public resort. So we meet with difficulties in regard to both the proposed sites. Therefore it strikes me that, leaving out of sight both the proposed sites, a more practical turn to the discussion would be given if we come to the Marine Lines, which would be the best position for the hall. It is open and in a central situation. The building of the new offices there would also have the effect of removing the present temporary lines of sheds, which are still allowed to stick in the middle of the city. It will be remembered that, so far back as 1872, the Government of Bombay made up their mind to remove these lines and to erect more suitable buildings in order to fill up the gap, and to make an architectural show worthy of the city. Being in that frame of mind, they proposed to build the Elphinstone High School on the spot. They removed the first row of lines, and the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone was performed by the late Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. Subsequently, the authorities changed their mind, removed the foundation-stone and constructed the building of the Elphinstone High School near the St. Xavier's College, where it now stands. I suggest, therefore, that our able Commissioner should take this matter into consideration and get the Municipal building placed there. It would add to the architectural beauty of the city, while also, owing to its central position, it would be conveniently accessible to all parties. Moreover, it would end the differences of opinion between the different parties in the Corporation by removing the cause, and would further change the straggling appearance of the city in that part, improve the road between the Native General Library and the Marine Lines to meet the Queen's Road near the Marine Lines' station, and satisfy the rate-payers' legitimate desires. This will be killing several birds at one throw instead of one. The new buildings should be near the Cooperage by the Wodehouse Road, or some other suitable place.

As regards the removal of the foundation-stone laid by Lord Ripon, there need be no difficulty. It can be easily removed. Formerly the foundation-stone of the new Sailors' Home, laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, near the Gaiety Theatre, was removed to the present site. So also that of the University Hall, laid by the late Lord Mayo, was removed to the present site, and further that of the Elphinstone High School,

THE USE OF HOMING PIGEONS.

A CORRESPONDENT, at Belgaum, has favoured a Madras paper with some remarks on the carrier, or homing pigeon:—"The Belgian homer is bred and trained on a large scale in England and on the Continent. Some of your readers may, perhaps, remember the prominent part the homing pigeon played in the last Franco-Prussian War, when hundreds of birds were despatched from besieged Paris in balloons, to the outside world. *The Times* newspaper and thousands of other communications from all parts of the world, were reduced to microscopic form, deposited in a quill, and fastened to the birds. They were then liberated, and soon found their way back to Paris, conveying the longed-for news from friends and relatives. Homing pigeons were used, I believe, by the military authorities in the Afghan war, with what success I am unable to state. Now I suppose Burma will open a fresh field for their services, where they can be utilized to the greatest advantage, between stations and detached posts. Two things are absolutely necessary: first, a good breed of birds; secondly, that such birds shall be properly attended to, in every respect, to render them thoroughly attached to their loft. Whilst stationed in Poona in 1880, I purchased three pairs of birds from a native, which were undoubtedly a cross between the homer and country tumbler or, as English fanciers call them, "the rollers." Proceeding to Satara on detachment in the latter end of 1880, I took these birds with me, and bred from them, casting out those exhibiting most of the tumbler breed. The remainder I have trained up to the present time, to distances varying from two to fifty miles, with very fair results, and I am convinced that good Belgian homing pigeons will fly at far greater velocity than in England, where 1,400 yards per minute is considered a good average, for distances from 50 to 1,000 miles. I have made several enquiries in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and, with the exception of the above, have failed to drop across anything approaching a Belgian homing pigeon. The hardiest and most intelligent of all the pigeon tribe, this interesting little aerial messenger should only be better known to be more widely appreciated in India, where they could be used, as in England and on the Continent, not only for sport and pastime, but as a valuable means of communication. I attribute the absence of this particular class of birds amongst the Indian fanciers, (where many other more expensive English varieties are to be met with) chiefly to their unattractive appearance in point of color, which in good breed birds is generally blue, red or chequered. As the ultimate value of homing pigeons will depend on their speed and certainty of returning home when liberated, success will depend on the most judicious breeding and carefully training of the young birds.

TOUR OF THE JAPANESE OFFICERS.

THE Japanese Officers arrived at Ootacamund from Bangalore, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant. They were made honorary members of the Club during their stay, and provided with quarters. After six weeks of continuous wet weather, Ootacamund favoured its visitors with three brilliant days. Besides the usual beautiful drives round the lake and about the station, the party went up one day to Marla Mand, and obtained the views towards Bandipore and the Mysore Ditch, or Mayor Valley. Another day they rode up to Dodabett (8,622) the highest point in the Neilgherries, whence a grand panoramic view of the surrounding country was obtained, including Mysore on the north, Wellington, Coonoor, the Orange Valley, Ootacamund itself, and the Western downs. On Saturday they were entertained at dinner by his Excellency the Governor. Early on Monday they saw the hounds out, and having a run across the Rifle range, Jago's Valley, and over Bagman's-hill. At noon the same day they visited the Lawrence Asylum, and went over the whole institution under the guidance of the Superintendent. After paying their farewell respects at Government House, they left in the afternoon for Trichinopoly, having greatly enjoyed their pleasant four days at Ooty.

Then arrived at Trichinopoly station at noon on Tuesday, where several of the chief civil and military officers courteously met them. In the afternoon they were taken up the celebrated Rock, and shewn its several shrines and 200 steps. From the summit they not only obtained a fine view of the large town and its environs, rendered famous as the scene of successive battle fields, the picturesque Cauvery, and the well wooded country about it, but they were further rewarded by one of the magnificent sunsets for which the place is noted. On returning, they visited the Club, and in the evening were entertained at dinner by the Collector, who had made them his guests during their visit. On Wednesday morning they were present at a parade of the 4th Madras Pioneers, and went all over the lines. They subsequently visited the Central Jail, and admired its wonderful cleanliness and excellently organised system. In the afternoon they were driven out to see the great Sriraugam Temple, five miles distant, and inspected its celebrated jewels, valued at over ten lakhs of rupees. Later on they were present at an entertainment given by the native officers of the 4th Pioneers, it being the Krishnaparwar festival; in the evening they dined with the Officers of the Regiment, to whose kindness throughout they were much indebted. They left by the mail train the same night. This is the last military station they will visit in their Indian tour.—*Mail.*

QUICKSILVER MINES IN QUEENSLAND.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, K.P., Mr. William H. Eldred, Consul-General of Chili for Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Septimus Hodges, Colonel G. Bruce Malleson, C. S.I., and Mr. Clement William Tancred, are at the head of a company which has just been formed in London for the purpose of acquiring the Kilkivan and certain other estates in the colony of Queensland, comprising about 310 acres, freehold, consisting of several plots of land, varying from 20 to 80 acres each, and which have been selected on account of the discovery of cinnabar or quicksilver veins, yielding a large percentage. The capital of the company is £400,000, in £1 shares, of which 60,000 are offered at par. The Duke of Manchester writes:—"I recently visited the cinnabar properties in Queensland, and took some specimens of ore from each of the outcrops which I brought away with me to compare with a further quantity which I arranged to have sent from the mine to London. Having seen the latter, it appears to me to be the same ore, but by no means picked specimens of it. I saw a great deal that was much richer in the veins. I found the selections and the surrounding country well timbered, especially with iron-bark, which is well adapted for all purposes in connection with the mines." Quicksilver mines have generally been owned by governments, rich corporations, or men of vast wealth, and the public know little of such enterprises beyond the fact that quicksilver mines exist, and are believed to be profitable for the reason that interests or shares in such mines are seldom offered except to close the estate of some deceased owner. From all they can learn of the richness of the property, the directors are satisfied that the Queensland quicksilver mines will be most profitable. Queensland and the Australian colonies alone furnish a market believed to be sufficient to ensure large dividends. In the natural order of things Queensland and the Australians would protect this home industry. These mines are much nearer than any other known mines to China, which is one of the largest consumers of quicksilver. On the basis of only 1s. 6d. per lb., which is the lowest price ever known on the market, the directors estimate that the company will be enabled to produce profits at the rate of at least 25 per cent. upon the capital of the company.

A PORTRAIT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A WELL-KNOWN artist tells a story of the way he secured a portrait of the late Captain Gosset, serjeant-at-asms of the House of Commons. It was in the time of the Beaconsfield Cabinet, when the features of the Captain were entirely unknown. The portrait was wanted in a hurry for a political cartoon, and the difficulty was how to get it. First of all the artist went to Captain Gosset's home; but there was a very important debate on, and the serjeant-at-arms had to be on duty. "Look here," whispered the artist to the footman, "I'll give you half a sovereign if you'll let me have a sight of the Captain's photograph. "Ah, sure, sorr," said the servant—he was an Irishman—"I'd be only too glad, but the album's in the drawing-room, and how am I to get it whin the misthress is there all the toime?" Foiled, the artist rushed away to the Houses of Parliament, and with the courage of despair boldly informed the policeman on duty that he wanted to see Captain Gosset. His card was accordingly sent in and the artist admitted into the lobby, there to await the coming of the great man. Presently he saw him advancing, looking about for the visitor. The latter began to feel rather embarrassed, for he was doubtful whether the serjeant-at-arms might not order him into custody for disturbing him on one of the most important nights of the session. As the Captain approached, a happy inspiration seized the artist. Captain Gosset did not know him; why should he not remain quiet and say nothing? So he did. The dignified official passed him, glanced right and left at the various persons waiting to see members, could detect no one who seemed to want to speak to him, made a gesture of annoyance at having been "sold," and retired. The artist was perfectly satisfied; he had got all he wanted, and he retired also.—*Photographic News.*

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THE ACHINESE IN LANGKAT.

THE attitude of a portion of the people of Langkat towards the Achinese bands, who from time to time, appear in that quarter, give more and more reasons for satisfaction. Resistance to the invaders, so desireable for us, is becoming manifest in the direction of the Tungkam and Besitan rivers. It is to be hoped that the Pangeran who now personally shows signs of his attachment to Government not being weakened at all, will prove to have power enough over a section of his hangers-on to check their zeal for Achinese fighting against infidels. In the last few weeks, the Datu or Chief of Besitan has had most to suffer from the Achinese, and has hence taken up a more pronounced attitude. His people under command of a certain headman, named Nachoda Ribut, were even so fortunate as to capture several Achinese. This Nachoda Ribut, the leader of a party of thatchers, dwelt formerly at Tungkam but, since the inroads of the Achinese, has settled down more downstream. His people saw, a short time ago, that the top of a cocoanut tree floating past, and inferred therefrom that there must be some one in a forsaken village hard by. They went thither and surprised in a house several Achinese caught unprepared, and captured a couple of them, and also a number of muskets before the enemy knew what was going on. Though the Achinese offered some resistance resulting in the said headman becoming wounded, the prisoners were secured and sent up to Tanjong Pura, where they are now in safe custody. One of them turns out to be the leader of the band. Shortly afterwards, a party of Malays set out for the Tunkam river to drive away an Achinese band therefrom. On their coming up with the enemy, they fell upon them swords in hand. Of the Achinese three were killed. Their heads were struck off and sent up to head-quarters. The Malay loss was several wounded, of whom one mortally. Nya Makan, the leader-in-chief of the Achinese, seems then to have made his appearance in the neighbourhood with a band, about 60 strong. His advance was stayed by the headless Achinese corpses, from his having first of all to fetch a priest to see to their decent burial. In any case, it is now evident, that Achinese are one their way thither. Every encouragment should be given to Malays willing and ready to fight them. The Pangeran has sent reinforcements to the Besitan river whither a military detachment 25 strong, has been despatched. We regret, however, to state that in case more troops be required in that quarter, shipping facilities are wholly wanting. This requirement should be met first of all, by running larger steamers of light draught, from the steamboats now plying being able to accommodate no more than 20 passengers each at the utmost.—*Deli Courant.*

THE "HOK CANTON" TRAGEDY.

THE latest advices to hand state that Mrs. Hanson and John Fay are now on their way from the hills—an exchange of prisoners having been effected. Tunku Omar has frequently expressed his willingness to make an exchange, but the Dutch authorities insisted upon unconditional surrender of the European captives. However, it is eminently satisfactory to know that Mrs. Hansen and Fay will shortly be restored to comparative liberty, and we have very little doubt but that the long kept captives will meet, upon their arrival in Penang, with a warm and hearty welcome. It is now upwards of two months since Tunku Omar organised the murderous attack upon the Hok Canton, and yet neither the British nor Dutch Governments have made any determined effort to obtain the release of the unfortunate prisoners. True, the Dutch, by making a raid upon Tunku Omar's village succeeded in capturing certain of the wily chief's relatives the doubtful success of which has no doubt resulted in the tardy release of Mrs. Hansen and Fay. The story that each will have to tell will most assuredly be a pitiful one, but to anticipate it would neither be just or politic. The source from whence we obtained the above pleasing information has hitherto proved most reliable, and we have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the latest received.—*Penang Gazette.*

WHERE DIAMONDS ARE FOUND.

IT was from the Indian mines—from the mine chiefly of Jumelpur, in Bengal—that Rome was supplied with diamonds, of which the high price is referred to by Gibbon in a quotation from a long catalogue of Eastern commodities, subject about the time of Alexander Severus to the payment of duties. But long before Rome was were diamonds: for the Mahabaratta, the great epic poem of the Hindoos, written 1,5 0 years before Christ, speaks of them. The mine districts of India are chiefly three, where the hereditary miners divide the stones into: 1. *Brahmans* (pure water); 2. *Chetties* (honey-coloured); 3. *Vyseas* (cream-coloured); 4. *Sudras* (grey-white). The first district is that of Golconda, inaccurately described as a mine, more properly a city and fort, situate some distance from the mines, built for the protection of Hyderabad by the Nizam, who kept his jewels and disagreeable relatives there. Of the city itself, destroyed in 1690 by Aurengzeb, nothing remains but ruins, almost as vast as those of Nineveh and Babylon. Never were there any diamonds found there, but thither were carried all discovered in the district. It was visited by Tavernier, the travelling jeweller of Paris, in 1636, who brought from the neighbourhood—compared by him, with its sandy soil, its boulders and brushwood, to the environs of Fontainebleau—many fine stones, disposed of ultimately to Louis XIV. There were at this time three-and-twenty mines at work in the kingdom of Golconda, employing 60.000 miners of the sexes and all ages, and producing such stone as that one of 900 carats, presented in 1655 by Mirimgala to Aurengzeb. The second district is that comprised between the sacred river Godavari and the Masulipatanadi, which falls into the Gulf of Bengal close to Puri, where is the most holy temple of Djagannath. Here, too, came Tavernier in 1655, and here he describes how, in January and February, when the water is low, the whole population takes to the river and work upwards towards the mountains of its rise. They can see the sand at the bottom and the pebbles, and there only they stay to search more closely where lie the *thunderstones* that tell them not far off is the flash of the diamond. And in other river mines, in March, when the fields call for no tillers of the soil, the people take to rafts, and scraping the sand out from between the rocks, wash it carefully in the pools. They say that this Mahanadi is the Adamas river of the ancients, where, it is writen, *they find diamonds in quantities.* The third district is Bundelcund, the richest and surest of all, where is situate the renowned Pannah, the Panossa of Ptolemy. Let us look in on them at work here, one shadeless morning twenty minutes' walk across the fields to a small flat surface covered with heaps of pebbles, between which cluster huge clumps of jasmine, whose thousand blossoms heavily scent the air. At the foot of a knoll gently sloping, lie basking a few tattered soldiers; on the other side is a large well, on the lip of which creaks a wheel turned by four bullocks. This was once the most important diamond-field in the world, and now the only suggestion of animation and enterprise lies in the creaking of the wheel and the half-dozen coolies who trudge backwards and forwards, carrying on their heads baskets of rubbish. How different this from the feverish activity of Kimberley, the click and clatter of the thousand machines, the myriad buckets! These mines are still let by Government or the Rajah of the district to the wretched class who work them in the most primitive fashion, half-naked for fear the governor should imagine them prosperous, and rise in his demands. They declare the English conquest has irritated the tutelary deities of the soil, who have deserted the mines, and ceased to plant men with precious stones; it is the best excuse they can make for their illness and ignorance. In the Bundelcund district, if the revenue falls below a certain fixed sum, the Maharajah beheads a chief and confiscates his goods. He is cheated all the same, but he gets an actual share of one kind or another, which, without the making of an occasional example, would doubtless be denied him. Benares is the great market for Indian stones; there, every April, is held a fair, where the merchants—none of them, as far as we can discover, older than twenty—buy and chaffer. This is all that is left of Golconda—a deserted fort, and all that is left of the three-and-twenty mines described by Tavernier. That there are diamonds still in India is very sure, but they will come to nothing till the Government grant long leases and the individual gives way to the company and machinery. Between the days of that great Mohammed Ghori who left 400 lbs. weight of precious stones, the results of indiscriminate plunder, and 1725, when the Brazil mines were discovered, there were no diamonds but Indian. In Brazil, the miners of Villa do Principe, seeking their gold in the sand of the torrents, would often come upon crystals of a peculiar shape, which they used for counters for cards, keeping the best for the governor of the town. They had the marked advantage of never getting the worse for wear. These, one Bernardino Fonseca Lobo, a monk of Serra do Frio, who had been to the Indies, recognised to be diamonds, and had them sent to Lisbon and thence to Amsterdam to be cut, whereby the Dutch minister secured the monopoly of the trade. The discovery of diamonds at the Cape came about in this way. The scene is a Boer's farmhouse, where dwells Rip van Winkle, not in a Sleepy Hollow, but within white walls, stark and staring on a ridge. Rip van Winkle is six feet three, with a flat face and dusty light hair, and the joints and thighs of some great beast before the Flood. He lives on lumps of mutton, and he sleeps from one till four, and again from eight till three, he and his family, on a large ground floor of unburned bricks, roofed with camel-thorn and adorned with labels of Colman's mustard and cod-liver oil. If he has any manners, they come to him from his French ancestry; for the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove to the Cape many of the Huguenots of 1685, whose language only died out in the time of the grandfathers of the present owners of the *pans* and *kopjes*, round which to-day the buckets creak and the Kaffirs chatter. Behind the dam for Rip van Winkle's sheep and cows, lies the melancholy garden of a few poor potatoes and onions, and two or three gum-trees close by the *kraal* where squat the Hottentot cow-boys; and all away to the distant low red hills the unbroken sheet of barrenness of the *karoo*, hot and yellow, with no shadow over it but the wing of the passing vulture, wheeling against the pale steel-blue of the lurid sky; with at intervals visible for miles an aloe or a dwarf acacia or a clump of cassia and the low creeping ice-plants with their coloured stars. Here, in this drowsy land whose inhospitable shore is lined with dead sharks, whose trade was in those days all the flawed and damaged articles of the world, all the salvage of the fire and wreck of the other hemisphere, dozed Rip van Winkle without capital, without energy, his only ambition to pay the ancestral debts, to keep the moving sand-hills from bulging in his staring walls. And far in the distance below the hills, great lakes of shining water, with trees upon the strand and breaks of lofty cane. For this old-new home of the diamond is the home as well of Morgona the Fay. In such a farmhouse, with its large table and bureau bearing a Bible and two or three old Dutch books, and the clumsy rifle leaning in the corner, after the evening reading of a chapter in the Boer fashion, a trader, named Niekirk, who chanced to be present, told the *vrouw* Jacobs that the great white shining stones they had just been hearing of reminded him of the pebbes the children played with, picked up along the banks of the neighbouring Orange river. As he spoke there entered O'Reilly, an ostrich hunter. They looked at the stone on the window glass, and scratched it all over, the scratches remaining there till this day. It was agreed if it turned out a diamond all were to share equally. On his way to Cape Town O'Reilly showed the stone and was laughed at for his credulity; it was even taken from him, and recovered with difficulty from the street where it had been thrown; but "he laughs best who laughs last," and Cape Town the pebble from the banks of the Orange was pronounced a diamond, and bought by Sir Philip Wodehouse for £500. Ten more such were easily found by the *vrouw* Jacobs, and early in the next year, 1868, several were picked up along the banks of the Vaal; among them the renowned 'Star of South Africa,' by a Hottentot shepherd, who sold it to Niekirk the trader for £400, who disposed of it on the same day for £12,000. Then the *rush* began in earnest, first to Pniel and the river diggings on the Vaal—Pniel, which stretched with its sea of tents, its hive of men and chequer of claims, down to the loud and busy river, and up again to the populous heights of Klipdrift. Here and there, but rarely upon the slope, a canteen of dirty canvas, or a plank-built store with roof of corrugated iron; upon the slope, all pocked with holes, so that all looked like some rude and careless cemetery. Within three months of the first discovery there were five thousand digging there.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN RUSSIA.

THE London *Daily News* says:—"The deplorable intolerance in religious matters which distinguishes Russian rule has just obtained fresh victims—one named Tikhanoff, an inferior functionary of the telegraphs; the other, Veksdine, a countryman. These were a few days ago summoned before the Court of Novgorod for an offence against Orthodoxy, an offence detailed in the 189th paragraph of the Penal Law. Tikhanoff, it was alleged, had assembled various persons, and had told them that he could not find the Orthodox Church to be right in recommending the worship of holy images. 'The Saviour,' he said, 'never spoke one word about such images. We ought to worship God alone, and when praying we should do well if we did as the Saviour told us to do, to go into our chamber instead of praying in the streets as the Pharisees did in old time and as the Orthodox do now.' Many of the hearers sympathised with the views of Tikhanoff; and the other offender, Veksdine, seems to have carried on an energetic agitation for 'the new truth.' The two men charged with the offence were sentenced to hard labour. A great crowd attended the trial, consisting for the most part of sympathisers with the defendants. Only one of all the Russian papers and reviews has had the courage to make any remarks about the sentence. That organ, a review, called the Viestnik Yevrop (the 'European Messenger') asks what the adherents of Tikhanoff and Veksdine, who attended the trial, can think of the case? It can scarcely be supposed the writer says that this sentence will in their eyes be judged a sufficient proof that Thikhanoff and Veksdine are wrong and the Orthodox Church right. It is much more probable that the condemned men will be considered martyrs to truth, and that the number of their secret adherents will increase. All that the Orthodox Church can gain by severity is to increase the number of religious hypocrites."

DARING FORGERY AT HONKONG.

A DARING forgery has been committed at Honkong, parties concerned being foreign residents. The forger is a Mr. P. R. Beltran, clerk to the Consul for Spain, and the sum he has managed to clear out with is a pretty large one, being in round numbers $30,000. This sum he obtained by forging the signature of Mr. Mencarini to a bill on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, drawn in favour of the Manila Government. The facts of the case are as follows:—The Manila Government are in the habit of drawing on the abovementioned bank when they require an advance of money. Mr Beltran, knew how these transactions were carried on and he resolved to make use of his knowledge to his own profit. He accordingly went to the office of the bank on the 27th ultimo, and said the Government wished an advance to pay for repairs to a man-of-war at present in the docks. The comprador of the bank furnished him with the customary form, and Mr Beltran departed to go to the residence of Mr Mencarini at Pokfu-lam, to get, as he said, the signature of the Consul. Next day he returned, with the document to all appearance duly signed and bearing on it the stamp of the Consulate. The bill was passed and Mr. Beltran obtained the amount he sought in bank notes of $100 each. This mode of payment, he said, he preferred, as he had a good many small creditors to pay. Having got the money he made off it is said, to Macao, there to mature his plans, change the notes into gold and silver, and search out a more secure retreat, counting on the bill being sent to Manila and coming back to Hongkong before the fraud was discovered. He is said to have afterwards returned to this Colony, and to have left in the Chinese barque Kwontong, commanded by a Spaniard with whom the forger was acquinted, for British Columbia.

The forgery was discovered in quite an accidental manner. The bill was drawn at a rate of exchange which was considered favourable to the Manila Government. A bank official, happening to meet a gentleman well acquinted with the business of the Consulate, commented on the favourable exchange which had been given in dicounting the bill. What bill? was the natural question, and thereupon the whole affairs was disclosed. Telegrams were immediately despatched to all the surrounding stations, and Mr. Young, the head accountant, left on the 30th ult. for Macao, whither, as stated, it was thought Beltran had fled. The forger is a native of Manila. He is said to be wonderfully clever at imitating other people's handwriting.—*China Mail.*

TAPPING NIAGARA.

ENGINEERS pronounce the project of tapping Niagara River by means of a canal, and bringing the water to Lockport, entirely practicable, and experts have declared that not elsewhere within the known world are there such natural advantages for the creation of a gigantic water-power, and that it can be delivered at Lockport to the extent of 300,000 horse-power, if so much shall be wanted, at a minimum of expense. Lake Erie and all the great upper lakes would be the mill-pond for this power—the Niagara River the head race, and Lake Ontario its tail race. The supply of water can never be diminished by drought, no spring floods or freshlets will tear away the dams—for there will be no dams. The supply of water will be uniform, uninterrupted, and practically unlimited. The Lockport Water Supply Company have commenced work preliminary to the erection of extensive manufacturing establishments.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Downie, Surgn-Major, Bengal 29th P. I., on leave, from England.

Peile, Capt., Bo. 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Lumsdaine, Lieut., Bengal 2nd H. P. I., on exchange, from Ireland.

Mathews, Capt., Bengal 2nd B. King's Own, on leave, from Poona.

Keilly, Capt, Bo, 2nd P. N. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Evans, 1st class V. Surgn, Bengal, A. V. D., on leave, from Jubbulpore.

AUGUST 29.

Rilconi, B. R. M. Mad. B R. Dept., on priviliege leave from Bangalore.

AUGUST 30.

Greenfield, Lt. Bo. D. I. F., on leave, from Deoli.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Pottinger, Lt.-Col., Bo, R. A., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 30.

Lumsdaine, Lt., Bengal 2nd H. L. I., on exchange, to Dagshai.

Mathews, Capt., Bengal 2nd B. King's Own, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 31st August, 1886.

There will be drill and instruction for the Mounted Rifles as follows:—This day, August 31st, Kennedy Sea Face, 5-45 p. m. Troop drill under the Instructor. Wednesday, September 1st, Riding School, 6-45 a. m. Thursday, September 2nd, Riding School, recruits only, 6-45 a.m. Friday, September 3rd, Town Hall, 5-45 p. m. Dismounted drill for all members.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 30.)

Mr T Weir, Actg Dist Judge, Madura, privilege leave for one month and twelve days from or after the 1st Sepr.

Surg J Lancaster, Dist Surg, Chittoor, privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days from or after the 1st Sept.

Mr M R Weld to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Madura, during the absence of Mr Weir on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W G Underwood to act as Collr and Magte of the dist, Nellore, during the employment of Mr Grose on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr W S Meyer is appointed to the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1885-86, with effect from the 16th Sept 1886.

Mr C S Crole, to be Dist and Sessions Judge North Malabar.

Mr W P Austin, to be Collr and Magte of the district, Kurnool, but to act as Collr and Magte of the district, Kistna, during the absence of Mr Arundel on leave, or until further orders.

Mr E C Johnson, to be Sub-Collr and Magte, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Collr and Magte of the district, Chingleput.

Mr G Stokes, to be Special Assist to the Collr, Magte and Agent to the Govr, Godavari, but to continue to act as Collr and Magte of the district, Cuddapah.

The services of Mr Hugh Gore Joseph, of the Madras Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment in Burma.

The services of Surgn-Major T C H Spencer, Civil Surgn, Cochin, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Mr C D J Carmichael, Actg Assist Supt of Police, Nellore Dist, leave on Medical certificate for six months.

Mr C Rundall, Depy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras, has been granted an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr G D Wybrow, Ex Engr, first grade sub pro tem, from the Kistna Western Div to the charge of the II Circle—to join at the public expense.

Mr S D, Pears, Ex Engr, fourth grade, temporary rank, from the Vizagapatam Divn to the II Circle for the charge of the Kistna Western Divn—to join at the public expense on relief by Lieut-Col A T Fraser, R E.

The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave to Mr W O Horne, Actg Head Assist Collr, Madura, to take effect from 1st Sept 1886.

Mr S R Rules, Assist Inspr, first grade, is transferred from the Kistnapatam to the Tada Circle, to join on relief by B. Perrazu.

Mr H W F Broughton, Assist Inspr, third grade, is transferred from the Tada to the Merkanam Circle, to join on relief by Mr S R Rule.

The privilege leave for 31 days granted to Col C Hayter, C B, Assist Commissary-Genl, Transport, Madras, in *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th August 1886, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified against his name, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India and to his passing the professional examination required under regulations:—

Lieut A E Woods, 2nd Battn, Northamptonshire Regt, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infy, 24th Dec 1884.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

Lieut W E. Brett, the King's Liverpool Regt, Sqdn Officer, 4th (P. W. O.) Light Cavy, 23rd Novr 1883.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

Capt J E Preston, S C, 13th Mad Infy, (m. c.) for one year.

Condr R Mucklow, Commissariat Dept, is transferred to the Pension Estabt in India on a retiring pension of Rs. 85 per mensem, dated 1st Aug 1886. This cancels G O G Nos 413 and 469, dated 21st July and 20th Aug 1886, respectively.

Condr J Rose, Ord Dept, is transferred to the Pension Estabt in India on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, dated 1st Sept 1886.

To be Conductors, Dated 25th Aug 1886:—Sub-Condrs D Cahill, and O'Hare, Sub-Conductor J Austin, Barrack Dept, Sub-Condr W C Qrmr-General's Office.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India:—

Bgdr-Genl R C Stewart, A D C, Cavalry, from date of arrival at Bombay on return from furlough.

Capt A B Fenton, S C, Squadn Comdr, 4th "Prince of Wales's Own" Lt Cavy.

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.—

Col (Bgdr-Genl) M C Farrington, South York Regt.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.—

Lieut E D Pickard-Cambridge, 2nd Battn, Bedfordshire Regt.

Lieut G H Arbuthnot, Probationer, Staff Corps.

South Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut E L F Cavendish, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

Yercaud Volunteers.—Lieut S M Hight, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C W Bolton, Offg Magt and Collr, Gya, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under secs 72 and 74, Cap V of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr D Norton, Jt-Magt and Depy Collr, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magt and Collr of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C W Bolton, or until further orders.

Mr E R Henry, Jt-Magt and Depy Collr, Chumparun, is allowed leave for 3 months, under sec 72, Cap V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 13th inst.

Mr J R Hallett, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from the 21st July 1886, vice Mr C A Kelly, on leave.

Mr E H Ruddock, Magt and Collr, Rajshahye, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Magts and Collrs, from 27th July 1886, vice Mr J Boxwell, on deputation.

Mr C C Quinn, Magt and Collr, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Magts and Collrs, from 20th July 1886, vice Mr J A Hopkins, on leave.

Mr R Cornish, Offg Magt and Collr, Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 2nd Grade of Magts and Collrs, from 2nd inst, vice Mr A Manson, on deputation.

M A C Tute, Offg Magt and Collr, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magts and Collrs, from the 2nd inst, vice Mr R Cornish, on leave.

Mr C W Bolton, Offg Magt and Collr, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magts and Collrs, from the 2nd inst, vice Mr E H Ruddock.

Mr. Bolton also acted in that grade from the 20th July last to the 1st inst, both days inclusive, vice Mr A Manson, on deputation.

Mr H J H Fasson, Offg Magt and Collr, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magts and Collrs, from the 2nd inst, vice Mr C C Quinn.

Mr Fasson also acted in that grade from the 27th July last to the 1st inst, both days inclusive.

Mr Ad Borooah, Offg Magt and Collr, Bogra, acted in the second grade of Magts and Collrs, from the 25th July last to the 1st inst, both days inclusive.

Mr C R Mariadin, Offg Magt and Collr Mymensingh, acted in the second grade of Magts and Collrs from the 22nd to the 24th July 1886 both days inclusive vice Mr A. Manson, on deputation.

Mr F B S Collier, Asst Magt and Collr, Manbhoom, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Jt-Magts and Depy Collrs from the 19th July 1883.

The services of Mr E J B Chapman, Sub-Dopy Collr, Chandbally, Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras from the 18th March 1886.

Mr H Holmwood, Offg Jt-Magt and Depy Collr, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magt and Depy Collr, Julpigoree, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Gya.

Police.—In modification of the order of the 13th ultimo, Mr R W Keown, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the dist police, of that district, during the absence on deputation of Mr A H Giles, or until further orders.

Mr C M Wintle, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the district police, Tipperah is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist, from the 14th July 1886.

Mr F L Halliday is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to Bhagulpore.

Jails.—Mr. H A Reily is appointed to act as an Asst Supdt of Jails of the third grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H G Tayler, or until further orders.

Opium.—Surg-Maj H Whitwell, Offg Principal Asst to the Opium Agent, Behar, is confirmed in that appointment.

Medical Surg-Maj B B Gupta, Offg Civil Surg, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Maj E.G. Russell, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Lyons, Offg Civil Medical Officer, Pooree, on leave, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence on deputation, of Dr U C Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for two months, under sec 74, Cap V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr C Raban, Dist Subdt of Police, Sibsagar, from the 15th August 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A W Davis, CS, Offg Depy Commr, Naga Hills, having successfully passed an examination in the Angami Naga language held (according to the tests laid down in the Deptl. Examination Rules of 1884) at Kohima on the 2nd August 1886, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

Mr L St J Brodrick, Asst Supdt of Police, Naga Hills, reported his departure on subsidiary leave, preparatory to private affairs leave, on the forenoon of the 27th July 1886.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W. Britten, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst from Rangoon (July 30) with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Comilla, 549 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst from Karachi (August 26) with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Landsdown, 1,815 tons, Captain C. W. Baskfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (July 16th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. steam-ship Manilla, 2,938 tons, Captain a Cruciani, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst from Honkong (August. 6) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Martin, two children, and four deck.

THE Anchor Line S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Persia' 2,317 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst from Liverpool (July 31st), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Schilstone and child, Rev. W. Fairbank, and Mr. Limsdale.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Karachi—Captain F. B Matthews, Mr. H. Knight, Mrs. Anderson and infant. For Bussorah—Mr. Manokjee Hakimjee, five others, six servants, and 63 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Manilla	..	.....	..	F. Bozzoni.
,, Persia	..	.....	..	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Siam	1635	.....	B	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Maclean.	..	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dago	1239	W. H. Bisset	K	Finlay, Muir & Co
,, Aspatria	1921	G. Veale	L	The Captain.
,, Hazara	..	.....	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Akaba	2388	.....	O	K., Nixon & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	..	.....	..	F. Bozzoni.
,, Lady Armstrong	1313	Abbott	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medicae Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

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are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

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SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or results OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

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whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin blear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength howing the importance of its action on the organs nutrition.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIAL

Tulles and Nets in all colours.	Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.	Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.	Feathers and Aigrettes.
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Piece Laces and Flouncings.	Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

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COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
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ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

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THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 13-8 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMAILJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

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Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House outh Audley Street, London.

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ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Mingani (for	Boregaum
Parel Station	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Dadur	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapor
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun,
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Tannah*	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Callian Junction*†	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Khurdee	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Kussarah*	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road
Deolalee B.	Dharam	Loonee	Marhen
Siding	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Kharee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Niphar	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Lassulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Munmar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Nandgaum*	Semri	Deccal and	Doodmah
Naidongree	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Kuigaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Gaina	Baskeri	Warrengrum	Wadi
Pachora	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Mujee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Misowlee	Kurell (for	Biawa Bridge	Road
Julgaum	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksago
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*.	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Uncleswar	Byrchavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Rara'ree
Mahalaxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadar	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Borewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Dyesur	Nowsaree	Wasund	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucknra
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secu n der-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	ab ad
eram	Gangawaram	Mussepeigate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

W a d w a n	Botad	Chital	Dhorajl
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Samadhra
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Yavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

		Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11		45	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12		60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, lever, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ORIGINAL BOTTLING (* .. ** .. ***)
OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature—

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Dublin,
CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON.
RETAILED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
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ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

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OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 40 — The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 — Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 — The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

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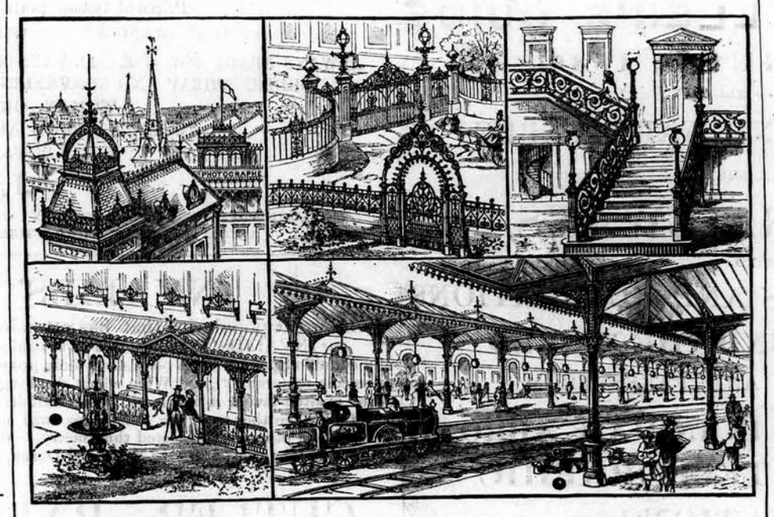
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.



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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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DUNNETT & Co.,

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,
LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,
Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.
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Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,
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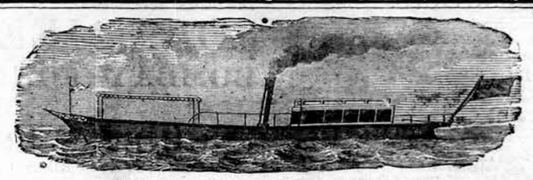

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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HUNGARIAN
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Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

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INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.
ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. [AND BUDA PESTH.
THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

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THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

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DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

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FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTH. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INVALIDS MANHOOD TRADE MARK.

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